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APPRAISALS OF CDE CONFERENCE RESULTS CONTINUE

Grinevskiy-Pyadyshev News Conference

LD252320 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1835 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Report on press conference at USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center in Moscow on 25 September on results of Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, Security, and Disarmament in Europe, conducted by Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy chief of USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry; with special ambassador Oleg Grinevskiy, head of USSR delegation to Stockholm]

[Text] [Announcer] At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center in Moscow, a press conference was held for Soviet and foreign journalists. It was devoted to the statement by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in connection with the conclusion of the conference in Stockholm. [video shows press conference room and Grinevskiy addressing journalists] The press conference was conducted by Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy chief of the Information Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Grinevskiy, head of the USSR delegation to the Stockholm conference and special envoy, addressed the journalists. He said:

[Text] [Begin recording] [Grinevskiy] An appraisal of the agreements reached at the Stockholm conference which ended a few days ago was given in the statement made yesterday by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It stressed that a big step was taken in Stockholm in the matter of easing tension and improving the political climate, which is so essential for a solution of the vital problems of our nuclear age.

The Stockholm document, which was adopted by 33 European states as well as the United States and Canada, displays new thinking and a fresh approach in international affairs, which in the final analysis should lead to an elimination of the military threat menacing mankind.

What is the Stockholm document? [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 26 September, Morning Edition, page 5 carries a report on the press conference and Grinevskiy's address which eliminates the preceding question and adds the following: Essentially this is the first accord within the framework of the large-scale program for peace, disarmament, and security which was proposed by the Soviet Union in the 15 January statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.] In a practical context, it is a complex of political and military measures, drafted in some detail, leading to a reduction in the threat of military confrontation in Europe, the continent most packed with weaponry on our planet.

First, in accordance with this document, the states have taken upon themselves the obligation to give 42 days' notice of all exercises by land troops and by contingents of air and naval forces connected with them, when more than 13,000 men and 300 tanks are participating. A special sub level is established for Air Force Exercise: 200 aircraft flights during the period of the exercise, after which the necessary information about them will be provided. [The IZVESTIYA version renders the preceding sentence: A special sub-level of 200 aircraft takeoffs for the duration of exercises has been established as regards air force exercises, and any necessary information will be made available when this level is exceeded.]

According to calculations by specialists, this covers practically 90 percent of all the air force activity being conducted in Europe. States will provide prior notification not only of exercises, but also transfers and concentrations of troops. This means that henceforth, the United States will give notification of all transfers of its troops to Europe above the stated notification parameter. Such accords will lead to a reduction of the risk of a military conflict, and therefore to a more calm and stable climate in Europe.

Second, the states will also exchange annually plans for military activity which is subject to notification. This is one of the most important sections of the agreement, showing how far states are going toward each other in order to remove suspicion and to turn the train of thought back from a military to a peaceful tone.

Third, observers will be invited to all military activity -- exercises, movements, or transfers of troops -- above the level of 17,000 men. Such invitations will be compulsory so that all states can be convinced that the military activity being conducted complies with the accord on notification and does not threaten anyone.

Fourth, it has also proven possible to reach agreement on certain elements of the limitation of military exercises. But this is only the beginning, and this topic must subsequently be developed further.

Fifth, one of the most significant sections of the Stockholm accord are the provisions concerning inspection. At many disarmament talks this question has been -- and continues to be -- the stumbling block. And this is not without ill intent. On the contrary, the myth was circulated that allegedly the USSR is opposed to monitoring [kontrol], that it will never permit inspectors onto its territory.

The Stockholm conference dispelled this myth. Where there is a subject for a serious accord -- whether disarmament or confidence-building measures -- the USSR is no less interest than other states and perhaps even more in the strict observations by all the states of the obligations they have undertaken. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1440 GMT on 25 September also carries a report on the news conference with a recording of Grinevskiy's address. The Domestic Service and IZVESTIYA versions add: Therefore, our country readily went for the accord by which every state in the zone embraced by the confidence-building measures allows its territory not more than three inspections per year. Here, of course, the legitimate interests of states' security have been taken into account. Inspection will not be carried out in closed regions, at military and defense sites. This is the first agreement in history concerning armaments which envisages on-site inspections.]

Finally, the crowning aspect of the whole agreement is the understanding on the non-use of force in all of its forms, including in its most dangerous manifestation, the use of armed force. Thus, a considerable step has been made toward making this obligation an effective law of international life which no one is permitted to break. Of course, in Stockholm success was not achieved on all questions, whose solution would have fully guaranteed the creation of firm foundations for trust and security in Europe. At the same time, the results of the Stockholm forum are the maximum possible at the present time and they can become the starting point for the adoption of new and effective decisions for achieving disarmament in Europe. Now a few words about the way the agreement was reached in Stockholm. Let me say outright that the way to the agreement was not an easy one. The Stockholm conference had not only it ardent adherents, but also its firm opponents. That is why each step in the agreement, each clause in this document was achieved literally after a struggle. Right up to the last minute the rate of the accord hung on a hair-thread, as they say. It was September arrived and there was still no agreement.

There were delays in agreeing to the text with regard to inspection. There were also still serious differences over the parameters regarding notification. Then one had to have recourse to the following method: Late in the evening of 19 September, the clock was stopped at the conference, so as to provide an additional 3 days for final agreement of the unresolved issues. Indeed, it was only on 22 September that the conference was able to adopt the final document.

[Moscow Domestic Service and IZVESTIYA add: However, it must be acknowledged that right up to the start of this year, the conference was more like a discussion club, than a forum where serious talks take place. The sides exchanged prepared speeches; verbal skirmishes broke out occasionally. But it went no further. No talks, as such, took place, and no understandings were elaborated.] What was the turning point in altering the state of affairs in Stockholm? Thinking back, one can now say with confidence that it was the solution proposed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in his celebrated statement of 15 January, this year.

[The IZVESTIYA version adds: It was noted that up to that point all movement at the conference had hinged heavily on the question of what kind of military activity in Europe should be subject to notification -- land forces, navy, and air force. The statement proposed a bold and, at the same time, simple solution. If it is not possible to solve the question of notification as a whole, then why not try to tackle it in parts. For example, agree now, at this stage of the conference, on notification of large ground and air force exercises, and carry the question of naval activity over to the next stage of the conference.]

Gradually and step by step, this sensible proposal made headway, and it was the basis of the compromise that was achieved in Stockholm. This, however, required a great deal of effort by all the participants of the conference.

[Moscow Domestic Service and IZVESTIYA add: The state of affairs in Stockholm was constantly kept in view by the Soviet leadership. Over the last year there has not been a single session where the USSR and other socialist countries have not put forward serious proposals aimed at resolving unresolved problems. These initiatives were in essence the conference's motive force.]

[The IZVESTIYA version adds: At the end of June the CPSU Central Committee Politburo held a special meeting to hear a report by the Soviet delegation on the state of affairs at the conference. The delegation was instructed to actively seek on the basis of reciprocity a fruitful conclusion to this important international forum. Now we can report that the delegation has carried out these instructions.

[But it would be unfair to speak only about the contribution of the socialist countries. The Stockholm document is an amalgam of the collective efforts of all the countries without exception. The neutral and nonaligned states, which did a great deal to bring positions closer together, especially at difficult and crucial stages of the talks, played a big part in the successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference.]

Naturally, there would have been no agreement without reciprocal steps by the members of NATO, including the United States. [IZVESTIYA adds: At the last stage of the conference they displayed goodwill and a desire for compromise. This was shown in the achievement of an accord on the transfer of forces to Europe from other continents, on notification parameters, inspections, and a number of other issues. They withdrew their proposals on information concerning the structure and deployment of armed forces and notification of troops' extra-garrison activities, which had long been an obstacle to successful completion of the conference.]

All this shows that between East and West in general and between the USSR and the United States in particular a dialogue can exist leading to mutual understanding and accords.

[The IZVESTIYA version concludes: It was noted at the press conference that summit meetings and talks, in particular the exchange of views that took place between the Soviet and French leaders at the beginning of July, played an important part in arranging collaboration between the socialist and Western countries. Talks among the foreign ministers of the USSR, Britain, Italy, the FRG, and other European countries also played a big part. Questions pertaining to the reaching of an agreement in Stockholm were discussed at the recent meeting between USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz. The result of all these efforts was the Stockholm document on confidence-building and security measures.

[Journalists' questions were answered.]

[Pyadyshev] Thank you Oleg Alekseyevich. We will move on to questions.

[Pavlov] Pavlov of APN. Immediately after the signing of the documents in Stockholm there were many commentaries and in particular there were statements that the understanding in Stockholm is mainly an understanding between blocs and that the interests of other countries have thus not been taken fully into account.

[Grinevskiy] In this document all states are in an equal position. One must say that in the European process in general and at the Stockholm conference in particular, states are participating on a bloc basis but represent themselves. Therefore, all states -- the United States, Britain, Malta, Cyprus, Sweden -- all speak as equals and enjoy equal rights.

[Unidentified questioner] (?Do you think that) the Stockholm conference has provided a positive impulse for other talks, for example the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in Central Europe?

[Grinevskiy] Of course, there is no direct link between the talks in Stockholm and the other talks being held on disarmament. But, in itself, the success achieved in Stockholm must unquestionably give psychological and political impetus for progress at other talks, too. The events in Stockholm show that even in the present, serious situation it is possible to achieve accords if there is persistence and good will to this end. That is what Stockholm tells us. And this does, indeed, apply to Vienna and the other talks on disarmament as well.

[Pyadyshev] Okay. Are there any more questions? Yes, please go ahead.

[Interpreter] A question from THE WASHINGTON POST: You mentioned that a Politburo session took place at which the Soviet delegation in Stockholm was given instructions. Could you tell us whether this was the first Politburo session in the past 2 years in which the Soviet delegation to Stockholm was invited to participate, or was it the last session, in which they received some details, or more general instructions on the question in hand?

[Grinevskiy] I have already said that the situation at the Stockholm conference was constantly at the focus of attention of the Soviet leadership and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

I will particularly emphasize the fact that a report from the Soviet delegation was heard specially at the Politburo session on 26 June, at which the state of affairs in Stockholm was considered in detail. The Soviet delegation was given extremely detailed and serious instructions to work toward the attainment, on a reciprocal basis, of a successful conclusion to the Stockholm conference. [end recording]

[Announcer] A correspondent from the British GUARDIAN then attempted to draw the attention of the participants in the press conference to the so-called "Daniloff affairs." Here is the reply given him by Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the information directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry, who presided over the press conference:

[Begin recording] [Pyadyshev] Well, esteemed colleagues, we did agree that this press conference should deal with an entirely specific question, that of the results of the Stockholm conference. But since this question has been raised, I would like to say briefly that we in the Soviet Union do not believe that it is impossible to arrive at some sort of compromise in the case cited by our colleague from THE GUARDIAN. For a positive settlement of this issue, we believe that a calm atmosphere is necessary. At present, appropriate contacts on this question are in progress in New York, and we believe that a mutually acceptable settlement can be found. To this I would like to add that we in the Soviet Union are indignant at the way the Soviet citizen Zakharov has been treated in New York. [end recording]

[Announcer] Comrade Stepanowicz, a correspondent of Polish radio and television, has broached important themes in his question: How do things stand with the transfer of discussion of the question of independent naval and air force exercises to the second stage of the conference?

[Begin recording] [Grinevskiy] Mutual understanding on this was reached at the conference. The chairman of the conference made a statement that was entered in the record or protocol of the meeting, which said that in the future, every delegation will have the right to raise at the conference any question that accords with the mandate of the conference. We made a statement to the effect that at the next stage of the conference, the Soviet Union intends to raise the question of independent naval and air exercises. The Soviet Union, all the socialist countries and, I would say, virtually all the neutral countries regard the question of independent naval and air exercises as very important and serious. Without a solution of these questions, there cannot be a strong and stable system of confidence and security in Europe. Judge for yourselves: How can you exclude the question of air and naval forces from the equation on which the problem of security is based? After all, these are among the most aggressive components of contemporary armed forces. If we look at past history, we see that for the United States the war began with a Japanese air and naval strike against the U.S. base at Pearl Harbor. In Europe the war began for many countries with an air strike. So it would certainly be detrimental to the interests of European states to explode aviation and independent activities of naval forces. We will raise these questions seriously and resolutely at the next stage.

[Pyadyshev] I think that we have reason to congratulate Ambassador Grievskiy and the leaders of the delegation from the other 34 states -- who have worked hard for about 3 years -- to congratulate them on the great success achieved at the stockholm conference. Thank you for your attention. All the best. Goodbye. [applause] [end recording]

Reply to Polish Correspondent

LD260029 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2110 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Interview with USSR special ambassador Oleg Grinevskiy, head of the Soviet CDE delegation in Stockholm, by Moscow correspondent Witold Stefanowicz on "World Panorama" program, in Moscow on 25 September -- live]

[Text] [Stefanowicz] I have been lucky enough to secure an interview with Ambassador ad Personam Oleg Grinevskiy, head of the Soviet delegation to the Stockholm conference, for our meeting tonight. Could you tell Warsaw Radio listeners what, in your opinion, are the essence and fundamental principles of the new style of international political thinking, mentioned in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement on the subject of the Stockholm conference?

[Grinevskiy in Russian fading into Polish translation] I think that the very agreement in Stockholm, the manner in which it was achieved, and what has been achieved comprise a starting point for a new way of thinking to take root on European soil, particularly in Stockholm. Of course, in order to reach agreement, many states had to overcome old convictioins, ideas, conventions and conditions in order to take a broader view of the situation. To the extent that it was possible to place at the center of attention not narrowly understood national interests or narrowly understood interests of security but the widely understood prospect of consolidating peace in Europe -- to this extent, symptoms of the new thinking and new approach to international politics have been revealed and have been demonstrated in Stockholm, because we live in a nuclear and space era. You are right, the value of this agreement is the fact that it has been proved that the new thinking is making its way in this dangerous nuclear century. Let a different approach also prevail during other talks; let the talking parties find the strength and conviction to be guided by this new manner of thinking. We will then learn that wisdom and common sense shall prevail.

[Stefanowicz] What can you say about the second stage of the Stockholm conference?

[Grinevskiy] Let us hope that the example of the first stage will be decisive for the second one.

[Stefanowicz] I would like to congratulate you on behalf of Polish radio listeners, on the success which you have also contributed to with your personal effort and work.

[Grinevskiy] Thank you very much. I have always felt the attention and support for my work from the Polish delegation and Polish society, and I thank you very much for that.

Grinevskiy Reply to GDR Correspondent

LD251817 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1505 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Ambassador Extraordinary Oleg Grinevskiy, head of the Soviet delegation at the Stockholm Conference on Security and Confidence-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, today provided explanations at an international press conference in Moscow on the joint final document of the 35-state forum. Here is a report from our correspondent Klaus-Juergen Fischer:

[Fishcher] [Passage omitted summarizing Grinevskiy remarks at press conference] At the press conference, I asked the Soviet politician if he expected positive stimuli from the Stockholm results for the current negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament. Here is what he said:

[Begin Grinevskiy recording in Russian fading into German translation] You see, there is of course no direct relation between the Stockholm conference and the other negotiations on disarmament issues. Yet, seen from a psychological and political point of view, the advances achieved in the Swedish capital themselves are of course capable of providing a simulus for the advancement of other rounds of talks. The Stockholm document proves after all, that even in today's complicated and serious situation, there are opportunities for reaching agreement when persistence and good will are present. This can also be transmitted to other disarmament negotiations.

I can also express this in a different way: The advances in Stockholm are capable of bringing in their wake a whole chain of similar agreements. For example, Stockholm can become a prologue for the successful conclusion of the CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna. For example, one could create a situation such that at the Vienna meeting the decision is made on continuing to the second stage of the Stockholm conference, which should deal directly with disarmament issues.

The Stockholm results can be fertile ground for the Vienna meeting, and a program for this is already at hand; that is, the Budapest proposals of the socialist countries on a radical reduction of armed forces and weapons in Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals. [End recording]

Weinberger Reaction

LD251939 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 25 Sep 86

[From "the World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Excerpts] Reports are continuing to come in from New York on positive evaluations of the new large-scale peace initiatives of the USSR which were set forth in the speech by Comrade Shevardnadze at the session of the UN General Assembly. [passage omitted]

However, far from everyone is speaking so constructively. For example, the Pentagon chief, Weinberger, hastened to announce that he does not consider the Stockholm accord to be a useful agreement. Well, the displeasure of the chief of the U.S. defense department is quite understandable. For the decisions which were adopted in Stockholm restrict the scale of military activity in Europe. And the Pentagon, on the contrary, is doing everything possible to step up this activity -- from holding interminable military maneuvers to deploying in Western Europe ever new American nuclear missiles and other weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons. [passage omitted] [video shows Weinberger speaking]

Comparison of Report on Agreement

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 23 September, First Edition, carries on page 5 a TASS report under the headline "Confidence and Security for Europe" on the agreement at the Stockholm conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

Comparison with the Moscow TASS in English version published in the 23 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page AA 1, under the headline "Details of Stockholm Conference Agreement Given," reveals following variations:

Paragraph three, line three reads in PRAVDA: ...and strengthening security in accordance with the interests of all the European states and peoples. This is convincingly attested by the accords contained in the document. The accord on.... (adding passage)

Paragraph five, line five reads in PRAVDA: ...movement of troops, exchange of annual plans of notifiable military activity, invitation... (adding "notifiable")

Same paragraph, line seven reads in PRAVDA: They are of substantial significance for overcoming ingrained suspicion, lessening the risk of an armed conflict and use of force, and reducing the concern and alarm linked with the buildup of armed forces on the continent.

These measures lay... (rewording, reparagraphing, adding passage)

Paragraph six, line one reads in PRAVDA: ...now to accords to ensure that the observance on confidence-building measures is backed up by effective and identical forms of verification.... (rewording)

Page AA 2, paragraph two, line three reads in PRAVDA: ...whole all-European process, which was started more than 10 years ago in the Finnish capital. They are also.... (adding phrase)

Same paragraph, last line reads in PRAVDA: ...security and cooperation, and are the guarantee of a successful start to the second stage of the conference, which will DISCUSS QUESTIONS OF DISARMAMENT ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT....

REAGAN SPEECH 'PANEGYRIC FOR POLICY OF FORCE'

LD251955 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 25 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya: newscast; commentary by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] Hello, comrades: Today reports from many countries said that statesmen holding very different views, including, for example, the leaders of the Governments of the FRG and Spain, have welcomed the results of the Stockholm Conference, calling it an important step toward easing tension and improving the international political climate. But a new speech by President Reagan has just been put out by the White House press service. From start to finish the entire speech is a panegyric for the policy of force. It is no coincidence that the President chose Roosevelt Hall of the White House for his speech, evidently believing that it was not named after Franklin Roosevelt, who followed a policy of cooperation with the USSR, but Theodore Roosevelt, who achieved fame through extolling U.S. military might as the Big Stick.

Reagan publicly stated that one of the present administration's main goals is to restore America's might. The President himself noted that he was referring, first and foremost, to a build-up in U.S. nuclear potential. It was no coincidence that the master of the White House listed four arguments against ending nuclear tests, although none of them are original.

He said the same old things about the need to constantly verify the combat readiness of U.S. nuclear arsenals and to add increasingly miniaturized atomic warheads to them, clearly for use in space, especially as the President again extolled the plans for star wars.

Nevertheless, on this occasion there was something new in the President's speech. He has probably never been so rude, not only about the Russians who continue to be merciless opponents, but also about his own congressmen. They are cutting allocations for the very star wars, for the production of chemical weapons, and for nuclear tests. The President even threatened the congressmen, saying that if a military budget reduced by Congress landed on his desk, he would quite simply veto it.

I do not know whether this will have any effect on the U.S. congressmen. But at a time when there is much discussion in the world of most important contemporary problems, the problem of strengthening world peace and the problem of eliminating the threat of nuclear war, speeches like the latest one made by the U.S. President clearly do not facilitate a businesslike discussion or an improvement of the political climate in the world.

WEINBERGER 'ENRAGED' AT CONGRESS' THREAT TO ARMS

LD260558 Moscow TASS in English 2131 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 25 TASS -- A letter by U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger to Congress was circulated at a press conference held by the Pentagon here. In the letter Weinberger resorted to direct threats against lawmakers in case the latter "dare" to include in the compromise variant of the military spending bill an amendment on suspending for a year one-kiloton nuclear explosions.

The defence secretary was enraged by the fact that this amendment, if adopted, would become a hurdle to the development of new types of weapons, including those under the "star wars" programme.

PROPOSALS ON SAFE USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY ESPOUSED

PM251449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

["Program for Creation of an International System for the State Development of Nuclear Energy (Proposals of the USSR)" -- TASS headline]

[Text] The utilization of nuclear energy is a reality of our time. Nuclear energy entered the life of mankind not through creative activity, however, but through the perishing of hundreds of thousands of people. The sinister shadow of the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was cast between the launching of Enrico Fermi's first installation and the launching of Igor Kurchatov's first industrial AES.

Now nuclear arsenals have reached dimensions threatening the destruction of life itself on earth. The time has come to realize that the preservation of human civilization is a cause for all states, for nuclear war will inevitably affect all and everyone. Before it is too late it is necessary to end the suicidal buildup of nuclear armaments, to renounce the course toward catastrophic confrontation, and to begin a real process of disarmament.

The program for eliminating nuclear arms and other types of mass destruction weapons throughout the world, proposed by the USSR, has been dictated by the awareness of the reality of the threat which has come to hang over mankind. The twentieth century ought to finish one the note of complete elimination of nuclear arms in conditions of peace and of genuine, equal security for all states and people. The security of people on earth is unthinkable without a halt being put to the material preparations for a nuclear war. The USSR is convinced that the halting of nuclear weapons testing can become the turning point in the efforts toward this goal. This is precisely the reason why the USSR announced and repeatedly extended the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions.

However, the peaceful atom conceals within itself not inconsiderable danger, too. Consequences of accidents at nuclear facilities bear witness to this. That is why the USSR proposed to all countries together to strive to reduce to nil the possibility of accidents in the operation of nuclear installations in the world and to ensure the safe development of the nuclear power industry.

Both these tasks -- ensuring that peaceful utilization of nuclear energy is safe and the freeing of our world of nuclear weapons alike -- require an extensive international joint interaction, joint efforts on the part of all states and the nuclear states first and foremost, on the part of international organizations and forces within society, interested in creating a comprehensive and reliable system of international security. This is a matter both for all states together and for each one of them separately.

There are now about 370 power reactor working in the world. It is expected that by the year 2000 nuclear power engineering will be providing more than 20 percent of the world's electricity. In some countries the proportion of electricity generated at nuclear power plants already exceeds 50 percent. The more than 30 years' experience of use of nuclear power plants, has convincingly shown their viability, economy and ecological cleanness.

The geographical distribution of nuclear power engineering has expanded considerably in recent years. Nuclear power plants and research reactors are under construction or in use in developing countries of Asia, Latin America and Africa.

The time has also come for speeding up the mastering of controlled thermonuclear fusion, which could in the future become an inexhaustible source of energy. The "intor" project for an international trial thermonuclear reactor has been under development in Vienna since 1978 on the initiative of the Soviet Union, with the participation of scientists from a number of west European countries and also the United States and Japan. Further development of international cooperation in thermonuclear fusion is in accordance with the interests of an overwhelming majority of countries of the world, which have a vital interest in new energy sources in today's conditions. What is particularly important is that this sphere has no military application. It is also important that thermonuclear power engineering will have the least effect on the environment as compared with other power sources. It may already be said that there are realistic technical possiblities for constructing such a reactor, and in the comparatively near future.

The peaceful atom will make it possible to satisfy the evergrowing needs of mankind in the sphere of power supplies for industry, agriculture and scientific research.

There is at present no other alternative of equal value in the sphere of energy resources. At the same time one cannot fail to see that in the conditions of the development [osvoyeniye] of nuclear power engineering mankind comes face to face with the danger of terrible forces going out of control.

More than 150 accidents at nuclear power plants involving a leak of radioactivity have already been registered in the world. Several of these accidents -- in the United States, the FRG, Britain, and finally at Chernobyl in our country -- have been very serious, have had grave consequences, and have caused economic and psychological damage. Events of such a kind can also involve neighboring states. They show how small a world it really is that we live in, and how great is the interdependence of states. The realities of the nuclear and space age demand that the peoples should feel themselves to be one family of the planet earth.

For the Soviet Union the conclusion from the accident at the Chernobyl AES was clear-cut -- nuclear energy must be developed in conditions that ensure to the maximum the safety of people and the environment. The accident showed that what is needed is broad international cooperation, joint efforts to ensure nuclear safety in the full sense of this word.

The Soviet Union, convinced of the need to embark without delay at a practical level on ensuring the safe development of nuclear power, offers the international community of states a program of action for the creation of an international system of safe development of nuclear energy on the basis of close cooperation of all states. This program envisages the creation of a material and scientific-technical base for the safe development of nuclear energy, supplemented with international legal norms and agreements.

First: it is essential that a system of efficient notification of nuclear accidents and malfunctions at nuclear power plants, when these are accompanied by emissions of radioactivity that are likely to be carried across borders, be created in the near future.

The aim of this system should be to reduce to a minimum the consequences of such accidents for other countries, and the prompt adoption of measures to protect the health and safety of the population, material assets and the environment.

The draft international convention on efficient notification of nuclear accidents drawn up at the IAEA conference could form the basis of such a system. The Soviet Union is prepared to be a party to this convention. The Soviet Union will strictly observe all its provisions, including those concerning notifications of all cases of nuclear accidents, including accidents involving nuclear weapons and during nuclear tests, and calls on all other countries to do likewise.

What might be an important element of this system, complementing the convention, would be the creation of an international database on the levels of radiation background at separate, agreed geographical points. These data might be used to evaluate the consequences of possible cross-border spillovers during nuclear accidents. The data could be gathered by national centers, with information being passed to a unified international center or centers. A substantial role could be played in this by the World Meteorological Organization.

In connection with the fact that the level of protective measures is determined by the concentration of radioactive substances in the environment, it is necessary to agree on common international standards for emergency concentrations of radionuclides, and also for levels of local radioactive contamination. Such international agreed standards and norms could be used both for adequate application of protective measures by all countries, and for grounds for presenting suits in connection with damages caused by cross-border emission of radioactivity.

Second: Since it is beyond the powers of many states to cope with a major accident using their own resources, it is proposed that a well-organized mechanism be created to give help on the occurrence of dangerous situations and accidents, as a component part of the international system for safe development of nuclear power.

The draft convention on providing help in the event of a nuclear accident or a radiation accident situation, drawn up at the IAEA at a special conference of government experts, could become an important element of such a system.

Part of the mechanism of providing help to states in eliminating the consequences of accidents would be the drafting of international recommendations for methodical principles of eliminating the consequences of nuclear accidents and planning against accidents.

Third: An accord to the effect that in their nuclear activity all countries will base themselves upon recommendations drafted by the IAEA on ensuring safety at nuclear installations could form a component of an international regime of safe development of nuclear power engineering. These recommendations could include, in particular, such questions as the selection of a site for the location of the installation, its planning, construction and operation, its decommissioning, and the handling of radioactive waste.

The first step in this direction could be an accord between countries which export nuclear installations and nuclear fuel to discharge export operations observing the IAEA recommendations on nuclear security at nuclear power plants.

To render practical assistance the IAEA could dispatch high-prestige groups of experts on nuclear security at set intervals to member-states of the accord, at their request.

Fourth: A substantial element of the set of measures aimed at preventing accidents is the collection, processing and exchange of information about accidents at nuclear power plants, the causes of their occurence, the nature of the leak and the consequences.

The IAEA technical conference held at the end of August this year on questions of improving safety of nuclear energy was of important significance for strengthening international cooperation in this sphere. The objective and detailed information presented by the Soviet Union on the causes, progress and consequences of the accident at Chernobyl AES, and also the exchange of information on accidents that took place in other countries and on the experience of the elimination of their consequences, provide an opportunity to define the main directions of international cooperation in the technical provision for safe development for nuclear energy.

The IAEA information system on incidents at nuclear power plants is a good basis for the creation of a data bank on nuclear accidents, which might be consulted by all countries engaged in nuclear power. Further extension and development of this system is desirable.

Fifth: The joint development of a project or projects for reactor systems of a new generation using both thermal neutrons and fast neutrons could be an important element in the concentration of efforts of countries to ensure safety of nuclear installations. These projects could take account of the very latest achievements of the countries in the sphere of guaranteeing safety when resolving a number of technical issues, including those such as reducing the sensitivity of the reactor system to mistakes by personnel, that is, taking the "human factor" into account, reducing the likelihood of melt-down of the core, and monitoring of hydrogen.

Organizationally, such a project or projects for safe reactors or power centers could be implemented in the IAEA framework similarly to the international project for a thermonuclear reactor. Meanwhile the relevant working groups in the agency could make their contribution to this work.

Sixth: As is known, the premeditated destruction of nuclear power plants, research reactors and other similar structures is capable of causing an emission of radioactive substances and the radioactive contamination of the terrain.

All this illustrates that the destruction of peaceful nuclear installations, even with the aid of conventional weapons, would in its consequences be tantamount to an attack using nuclear weapons, that is, the sort of activities which the United Nations has already qualified as a very serious crime against humanity.

The Soviet Union proposes that a reliable system of measures to prevent attacks on nuclear targets be worked out. It is necessary to complete the drafting of an appropriate international convention through which all states would commit themselves not to attack nuclear power targets.

The same kind of reliable system of measures should be worked out in relation to nuclear terrorism as well.

The instances that have occurred of deliberate damage being caused to enterprises of the nuclear industry, and instances of the theft of highly enriched fissionable materials, can only cause anxiety. The danger of radiation and the high toxic content of nuclear materials urgently require the provision of reliable protection against criminal attempts. The possibility is not ruled out of such stolen materials being used to create the simplest nuclear explosive devices with the object of perpetrating acts of subversion and terrorism, blackmail and extortion. The need has become urgent for the development of a reliable system of measures to prevent nuclear terrorism in any form. We are ready both to achieve a separate individual accord on this and to solve this question within the framework of common efforts in the struggle against international terrorism.

Seventh: It is essential to take steps toward the speediest possible implementation of the convention on the physical protection of nuclear materials. The Soviet Union has signed and ratified this convention. We call upon other states to follow our example in the nearest future, so that this convention may begin to function as one of the factors ensuring nuclear security.

Eighth: An important question in work on the international regulation of various aspects of the security of nuclear power engineering is that of responsibility for nuclear damage. Attempts at international legal regulation in this sphere have already been undertaken. However, thus far the question of material and moral-political damage in cases of accidents at nuclear installations has not been sufficiently elaborated, and this sometimes results in attempts to use nuclear accidents to aggravate tension and mistrust in relations between states.

It is necessary that in cases of nuclear accidents states should grant free medical aid, housing and other material support to the suffering population. A possible multilateral international legal document might provide for states to be responsible both for damage on an international level for cross-border consequences of nuclear accidents, and for the infliction of material and moral-political damage, which is the consequence of unjustified actions taken on the pretext of protection from the consequences of nuclear accidents (the spreading of unscrupulous reports, introduction of unjustified restrictive measures etc.)

Ninth: A reliable regime for the safe development of nuclear power engineering requires the efforts not only of states but also of international organizations and institutions which can play a role as coordinating centers for the implementation of nuclear safety. The IAEA must play a leading role in this. The role and potential of this unique international organization must be enhanced, its sphere of activity must be extended, the experience which it has accumulated in the study of various aspects of the problem of nuclear safety must be exploited more fully.

A significant contribution can be made to the creation of a regime for the safe development of nuclear power engineering by such specialized UN organizations as the WHO, the UN Environment Program, UNESCO and others. In my opinion, the UN committee on the effects of atomic radiation should play a more active role in ensuring the effectiveness of a regime for the safe development of nuclear power engineering.

With the active participation of international organizations, joint coordinated research and exchange of experience should be carried out on various issues of providing for the development of nuclear power engineering, such as:

drafting of methods to avoid accidents and to eliminate the aftermath;

analysis of events at the source of accidents and of the development of emergency situations, including probability analysis;

development of robot technology, machinery and equipment for use in eliminating the aftermath of nuclear accidents;

creation of effective means for decontamination, creation of machines and mechanisms to carry it out, and of effective means for protecting people against radiation;

development of medicinal preparations, facilities, and methods for treatment of radiation sickness;

development of methodology for training of nuclear power plant personnel.

Today mankind faces a historic choice: to permit a slide down the path of the arms race to the abyss of nuclear self-destruction, or to adapt its modes of thinking and acting to the realities of the nuclear and space age.

The prolongation of the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, presents a direct threat to the existence of mankind. Guided by its philosophy of shaping a safe world, the Soviet Union upholds a broad, constructive program of measures aimed at ending the arms race and at disarmament.

A regime of the safe development of nuclear power engineering would be an important contribution to the cause of guaranteeing universal security. By the unified efforts of all states, such a regime, corresponding to the interests of all mankind, can and must be created.

The Soviet Union calls upon all interested countries and international organizations to cooperate in this important work, whose implementation is required by the interests of the further development of human civilization.

DELEGATION 'SATISFIED' WITH IAEA SPECIAL SESSION

LD260630 Moscow TASS in English 2241 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna September 26 TASS -- TASS correspondents Yuriy Levchenko and Igor Revyakin report.

The special session of the general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) will wind up its work in the afternoon today by the adoption of a final document. The forum brought together representatives of the overwhelming majority of 113 IAEA member countries, including the delegation of the Soviet Union headed by B. Ye. Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The key topic on the agenda of the three-day session was the issue of enhancing safety in the peaceful use of the power of the atom. The programme for creating an international regime of the safe development of nuclear power engineering, which is based on the initiatives by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, was submitted to the delegates.

"The Soviet delegation is satisfied with the preliminary results of the work of the special session", B. Ye. Shcherbina told TASS. "The representatives of the IAEA member countries supported the principles laid down in the Soviet programme. They greatly appreciated the fundamental and long-term character of this document. Certainly, it is impossible to realize all of our propsals at one go. But what is important is that the plan of practical action was offered. It will take time and political will to give effect to it.

"Deplorably, it is displayed not by all. Head of the U.S. delegation Herrington bluntly said, for instance, that the United States was not going to stop nuclear tests. I think that this stand is deeply erroneous and we told it forthright to the U.S. delegate. People across the world are fully determined to work for getting nuclear tests halted and nuclear weapons, which harbour the main threat to mankind, totally scrapped".

SHEVARDNADZE MEETS CHNOUPEK, OTHER AT UN

LD252138 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze had a meeting with Sodre, minister of foreign affairs of Brazil. The sides exchanged views concerning the joint initiative of socialist countries at the 41st UN General Assembly session on the creation of a comprehensive system of international peace and security. They also discussed the issue which Brazil submitted for examination at the session on the creation of a zone and peace and cooperation in the south Atlantic. The harmony of these proposals and also of the approaches of the two countries towards such important issues as the halting of nuclear tests, the prevention of arms race in space and the settlement of a number of regional conflicts was noted.

In the course of a conversation of Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze with Sceberras Trigona, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Malta, join opinion that in the present complex international situation, the main effort of states, great and small, have to aim at the harnessing of the arms race, the preservation and strengthening of univeral peace was expressed

Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze had also a friendly meeting with Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs. In the course of the conversation, which took place in the atmosphere of friendship and complete identity of views on all issues that were examined, they voiced the mutual resoluteness of the USSR and Czechoslovakia to continue in the future to coordinate closely their activities in international arena in the interest of peace and socialism.

NICARGUAN ENVOY CRITICIZES REAGAN STATEMENTS

LD260556 Moscow TASS in English 2129 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 25 TASS -- The U.S. President's words do not attune to the United States' actions, Nor Astorga, permanent representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations, told TASS.

At the time when Ronald Reagan eloquently speaks from the U.N. rostrum about individual human rights, the United States Administration tramples upon the Nicaraguan people's right to independent development.

By declaring a war on international terrorism, the U.S. Administration carries on the policy of state terrorism against Nicaragua, whose goal is to overthrow the Sandinist Government and strangle the Nicaraguan revolution by military force, acts of subversion and economic blockade, Nora Astorga emphasized.

USSR UN DELEGATION HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD252200 Moscow TASS in English 2147 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 26 Tass — The statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev on the results of the Stockholm conference drew wide response at the United Nations Organisation. At a press conference by the Soviet delegation, which takes part in the work of the 41th U.N. General Assembly Session, convened at the headquarters of the international community, it was noted that the USSR sees in the agreement on confidence- and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe the shoots of a new thinking in world politics.

The Stockholm decisions show that given good political will on issues of security it is possible to come to terms even in the most complicated situation. At the press conference it was noted that during the talks which Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, held with heads of delegations at the U.N. General Assembly session the sides emphasized the importance of the successful conclusion of the conference which became a major step on the road towards ameliorating the international political climate.

MINISTRY SPOKESMAN VIEWS NAM FORUM, DANILOFF

PM251335 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 86 p 3

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] At a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists held at the USSR Foreign Ministry press center 18 September, B.D. Pyadyshev, first deputy chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Administration, stressed that the Soviet Union has received with understanding the main results of the Eighth Conference of Nonaligned Countries' Heads of State and Government in Harare. We value the political declaration's appeal to the United States and other nuclear powers to join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions. The Soviet Union has welcomed with great satisfaction the nonaligned countries' high appreciation of the Soviet program for the elimination of nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction as set out in the 15 January Statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In reply to a question on the Nonaligned Movement's altered course, it was noted that it reflects the nonaligned countries' growing dissatisfaction at U.S. policy, in particular, specific actions by it in various parts of the world, but does not represent change in the character of the Nonaligned Movement itself.

The USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman subsequently dwelt on the U.S. Administration's demand that the number of personnel at the USSR Mission to the United Nations be reduced by 25 by 1 October.

It was stressed that this decision by the administration has no legal basis and is contrary to the U.S. commitments to the United Nations. The U.S. side is well aware that the size of the Soviet Mission at present does not exceed the limit of 218 arbitrarily set by the United States. Consequently, the demand for the removal of a further 25 people by 1 October does not even tally with what the Americans stated earlier. The U.S. side's step can only be viewed as one deliberately designed to exacerbate Soviet-U.S. relations and to circumvent the solution of vitally important problems worrying the Soviet and U.S. peoples and the entire international community. Washington's intention to use the United Nations to satisfy its egoistic interests to the detriment of the organization itself is obvious.

The decision regarding the USSR Mission in New York and other actions recently taken by the U.S. Administration, which is trying to overexaggerate the significance of the "Daniloff affair, in particular, and its readiness to endanger the fate of far more important questions because of that matter are causing growing concern in America itself and abroad.

Why does Washington venture to be so impudent in its statements and actions? Why isn't there the least desire to listen to other people's opinions and to look at, weigh up, and consider the other side's arguments? Do they seriously imagine that if the White House points to the moon and says: "This is the sun," others are bound to believe that it is the sun. It is time to learn to respect others' opinions and to learn that each state and people has its own views on the situation in the world. It is time to renounce totalitarian thinking.

As for the "Daniloff affair," those people in the United States who are now reveling in the ballyhoo will be most uncomfortable when all the proof and evidence of this U.S. journalist's espionage activity are placed on the table.

Replies were given to journalists' questions.

CEMA, EEC EXPERTS HOLD EXPLORATORY MEETING

LD250655 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0559 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Geneva, 25 Sep (TASS) -- As a result of contacts and accords reached by CEMA and the EEC, a meeting took place here from 22 to 24 September between CEMA and EEC delegations of experts. The delegations were headed by Zdislaw Kurowski, deputy CEMA secretary, and John Maslen, head of a department of the Commission of the European Communities.

The meeting was of a exploratory nature and was aimed at discussing ways and means for establishing official CEMA-EEC relations. Discussion of this issue focused on a draft of a joint declaration, which was proposed by CEMA Secretary Vyacheslav Sychev.

In this connection, the delegation of EEC experts made a request of the CEMA delegation to clarify a number of issues.

Concrete fields of cooperation between CEMA and the EEC were not touched upon at the meeting.

The meeting was held in a good, business-like atmosphere.

The issue of holding another meeting on the level of experts will be examined.

TASS OFFICIAL ON SOVIET NEWSMEN'S ORDEAL IN U.S.

LD260045 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 25 Sep 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Sergey Pravdin]

[Text] In an attempt to influence U.S. and world opinion, U.S. propaganda resorts both to diversionary maneuvers and to overtly hostile, provocative acts. The latest shot in this war of nerves, as U.S. journalists like to put it, is the crude, illegal act by the U.S. authorities, who have demanded a 25-man cut in the personnel of the Soviet United Nations representation. It was undertaken during the wave of the propaganda campaign -- inflated through the efforts of the Administration -- over the so-called affair involving Daniloff, the head of the Moscow office of the magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, who, as you know comrades, has been charged with espionage.

But what are the aims of this wholly unworthy campaign? This question is answered, at our request, by Vitaliy Yakovlevich Chukseyev, editor in chief at the TASS Chief Editorial Board for Foreign Information.

[Begin Chukseyev recording] The aims of the organizers of these anti-Soviet attacks, which are unprecedented in scale, include, as one Western journalist has acknowledged, the revival of the cliches of the cold war times and the depiction, with their help, of a monstrous picture of life in the Soviet Union. U.S. journalists accredited in Moscow are now zealously supplying their offices with stories about -- I quote -- the dangers associated with working in Moscow, about the arrests of U.S. journalists who are simply doing their job, and so on.

In the flood of these fabrications, the Western reader probably failed to notice a dispatch from the Moscow representative of the Canadian newspaper THE GLOBE AND MAIL, who recently noted the hard lives of Soviet journalists in the United States. He is familiar with this, because for 3 years he worked on the same floor as the TASS section in Washington's National Press Club building. He does not give details. But I can supplement the opinion of my Canadian colleague with personal experience, because I spent several years working as a TASS correspondent in Washington and San Francisco.

Listeners probably remember that Zionists recently set off an incendiary smoke bomb in New York in order to disrupt a concert given by the Moiseyev troup. The same kind of bomb was thrown into a TASS office in 1972, and it was only at the last moment that the TASS employees there miraculously managed to rush out of the premises before they were enveloped in flames. Both in New York and in Washington, TASS offices have been subjected to forcible entry on more than one occasion.

For a number of years now, Soviet journalists and employees at other Soviet establishments have been the targets of constant hooligan telephone attacks.

While depicting the difficulties in making contacts in Moscow, the U.S. press prefers to remain silent over the fact that Soviet journalists in the United States are pinned down in their trips around the country by a 25-mile -- that is 40 km -- limit, and that it is necessary to inform the State Department of journeys beyond that boundary and to obtain its permission.

Moreover in general, the map of the United States literally abounds in so-called closed areas, to which Soviet people have no access for national security reasons. The matter is taken to such lengths that the strategic sites include such historic places in California as Fort Ross -- the place of the first Russian settlers -- or, let us say, the Valley of the Moon [lunnaya dolina] where Jack London's house is located.

One can hardly speak of normal journalistic activities under conditions of constant surveillance by the FBI, telephone bugging, and sometimes, the authorities' insolent recommendations not to meet Americans who display a wish to talk to a Soviet correspondent.

In my view, these instances of the crude violation of the rights of foreign journalists, as a matter of priority, should be brought to the notice of those attending the U.S. mass media conference, which was held the other day in the National Press Club that I mentioned earlier. Instead the fathers of journalistic freedom adopted a resolution and sent off a telegram in defense of the press corps accredited to the Soviet Union.

One should not be surprised that, in such an atmosphere of whipping up anti-Soviet hysteria, there are calls resounding from Washington these days for virtually an open breaking-off of Soviet-U.S. relations. Moreover, forgetting their sense of elementary responsibility and common sense, senators and congressmen sometimes play the parts of such blackmailers.

It is noteworthy that most Americans do not support this point of view, but favor the further development of relations between the two countries. Thus, 76 percent of those who took part in a public opinion poll that was conducted by the television company NBC in conjunction with THE WALL STREET JOURNAL wanted there to be a summit meeting.

As for the position of the Soviet Union on this question, it was stated with utmost clarity by Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, who declared at a press conference in Washington: Relations between the Soviet Union and the United States of America are too important to our peoples and to the destiny of peace [mira] and mankind for them to be subordinated to reflections [refleksiyam]. Great intelligence is not needed to destroy, while creation requires willpower, intellect, and self possession. [end recording]

U.S. BOOSTS ANTI-SOVIET RADIO PROPAGANDA

PM251235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Nikolay Kurdyumov "Commentator's Column": "Who Is Sowing Enmity"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's broad peace offensive and the mounting criticism of the U.S. Administration's foreign policy course are, in the words of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, "making Washington adopt defensive positions." In other words, in the eyes of the world public, Washington figures are clearly not passing the test of historic maturity.

We must assume that this truth is now recognized even by the "hawks" in the U.S. Administration. [paragraph continues]

They are literally ranting and raving in their attempts to come up with something to counter the steady growth in the popularity of the USSR's peace proposals. Hence the new wave in the anti-Soviet slander campaign and the unworthy attacks against our country and Soviet missions abroad. The clearly provocative action to which U.S. strategists are resorting attests to their desire to further resurrect the "cold war" climiate and whip up enmity and mistrust among the peoples.

These aims are also served by the expansion of the scale of the psychological warfare waged by Washington against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The anticommunist crusaders have allocated a special role in this warfare, which is incompatible with normal civilized relations among states, to the subversive Radio "Liberty" and Radio "Free Europe."

Numerous scandalous exposes of the subversive activity of the mouthpieces of the U.S. special services have forced them to change their cover. Now Radio Liberty and RFE formally come under the jurisdiction of the Board for International Broadcasting, and their budget is ratified by Congress. But, of course, that has not changed the essence of the stations' activity. Moreover, as THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR notes, the Washington propagandists are gampling on stepping up the activity of the airwave poisoners in every possible way. In particular, the appointments of E. Pell, formerly director of "Voice of America," as chairman of the combined leadership of Radio Liberty and RFE, and of N. Vaslef, a former regular USAF officer, as director of Radio Liberty, are proof of this.

The spreaders of disinformation have up to 50 powerful radio transmitters at their disposal. In the very near future it is planned to commission one such transmitter on Israeli territory. Furthermore, it is planned to increase the capacity of the RFE transmitter in the hamlet of Gloria (Portugal). Washington spares on funds in waging its psychological warfare. Whereas the subversive radio centers' budget was $80.4 million when the Republic administration came to power, $167.5 million have been requested for the "cold war" on the airwaves in fiscal 1987.

Washington's expediting of the anti-Soviet campaign and its stoking of distruct, suspicion, and enmity for the USSR are in flagrant contradiction with the administration's offical declaration of its desire to improve Soviet-U.S. relations and expand mutual understanding and cooperation between our countries.

IZVESTIYA TERMS JURMALA PARLEY' USEFUL MEETING'

PM251523 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondents Ye. Vostrukhov, A. Itskov, and A. Shalnev dispatch: "A Code of Contacts. The Soviet-American Public Meeting in Jurmala Has Ended"]

[Text] Drawing up a kind of code of contacts, a code for the development of relations between the American and the Soviet people -- this idea was put forward by F. Starr, president of Oberlin College, former director of the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies, on the last day of the meeting between reprsentatives of the Soviet and the American Public, on the last day of this, in many respects most interesting forum.

Starr had drawn up a rough draft of such a code. Here are its main points. [paragraph continues]

It is necessary to acknowledge the differences in our social systems; realize that we sometimes make mistakes; realize that only compromises will help us to coexist; treat your partner as you would like to be treated yourself; admit that the representatives of one side have the same amount of gray matter and the same amount of conscience as the representatives of the other side.

You can take this draft or leave it, of course. Admittedly, legal experts will find many flaws in it; they will say that for a legal document, not to mention an interstate document, it is simplistic, sketchy, somewhat naive, and in some respects repetitive, since international accords on some of these questions already exist. And possibly this is so. But there is no denying the sincerity of the author of the draft code of contacts, and the fact that he has observed the complexities of the development of relations between the two great powers for a long time. This is why there probably was not a single person in the "Dzintari" hall, filled with more than 2,000 people, who did not applaud to indicate that the ideas contained in the code are sensible ideas. After all, ultimately they reflect the thought, aspirations, and -- most importantly -- the concern that is, without question, shared by the overwhelming majority of the Soviet and the American people when we talk, argue, or simply think about what stage our relations have reached and where they could lead our countries -- both our countries, and the world as a whole.

The very discussions in Jurmala -- and they took place not only in the hall where the meeting was being held but also in the resort's streets -- showed up how much is wrong in our relations and how great the need is to improve them as swiftly as possible. As one of the American speakers noted, the debate contained everything from honest discussion to outright accusations of spreading lies and propaganda, from friendly relations to obvious hatred, from moderation to totally un-self-critical views.

It is difficult, both physically and psychologically, to appraise oneself. However, the conservations with the Americans, both members of the official delegation and ordinary members of the representative delegation which consisted of 300 representatives of the public, give us reason to assume that the charges of supplanting honest discussion with accusations and taking totally un-self-critical views do not apply to us. And even less can we be accused of hatred and malice. Yet among the Americans there were people who would have liked to have attributed all the "liabilities," so-to-speak, exclusively to the Soviet participants in the meeting. This was the case, for instance, with Ben Wattenberg, editor of the magazine PUBLIC OPINION and one of the people who run the radios Liberty and Free Europe. Describing in his official speech the barbarous bombing of Hiroshima as "essential to save Japanese, American, and Russian lives," Wattenberg is now accusing us of "unjustly" criticizing him.

Other representatives of the U.S. official circles seemed to be looking for any pretext to channel the discussion in the direction mapped out for it by the Washington administration. However, extreme attitudes and attempts to talk from a position of strength are not suitable means to conduct a dialogue with the Soviet Union. This was admitted by many ordinary Americans who had come to Jurmala.

C. Robb, ex-governor of Virginia, who arrived in Jurmala late, used the platform to praise U.S. spiritual values to the skies and to rather rudely advise Soviet people how they should run their own country.

However, this was not the dominant note. Most of the participants in the dialogue tried to find what unites rather than what divides us; they spoke of the need to find a way to eliminate the nuclear threat. [paragraph continues]

Strictly speaking, the question of what must be done to deliver the USSR, the United States, and all mankind from the nuclear threat was the central issue at the Jurmala meeting. No matter what questions were discussed -- be it regional conflicts or the role of the mass media, problems of bilateral relations or the question of what we know and what we do not know about each other -- arms control came into it one way or another. It could not be otherwise.

Is there one view that could be said to have been shared by all the meeting's participants? No resolutions were adopted in Yurmala, no vote was taken except in one case when people wanted to find out whether the Americans' view of Soviet people had changed for the better or for worse as a result of what they had seen, heard, and learned during the 5 days in Yurmala. The almost unanimous reply was that it had changed and changed for the better.

Someone said it had changed for the worse. A man from Riga. He admitted that he took a poorer view of the U.S. propaganda and the U.S. Administration, but not of the U.S. people.... However, even without resolutions, with ballots, you can sense the mood of an audience even if it numbers 2,000 people. Their view was unanimous: It is necessary to reach agreement. Everyone said this, the rank-and-file, and the leading members of both delegations including representatives of the Reagan administration. The only question is: Who meant it sincerely and seriously and who did not?

Incidentally, the sincerity of statements is surprisingly easily proven. By means of action. And if Washington, after its delegation has returned home, declares that it is ready for compromise, that it is ready by means of constructive proposals to accelerate the achievement of accords in the sphere of ending the nuclear arms race, then we, the authors of this article, will admit that we were mistaken when we expressed misgivings about the sincerity of a Matlock, for instance, or a Palmer, when they spoke about the need for disarmament.

The meeting has ended and it is difficult to sum up all its results at once. After all, it was a unique forum, both as regards its frankness, emotive charge, and mass character. But the main result is clear: It was a useful meeeting. In the words of Academician N. N. Blokhin, the leader of the Soviet delegation, "We were able to get a better idea about each other and that is a great step forward in our relations." This step was taken despite the fact that there are substantial differences between us -- as point one of the code of contacts proposed by F. Starr reads....

DRA FOREIGN MINISTER ON PEACE PROPOSALS

LD242247 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 24 TASS -- The Soviet Union has made a comprehensive and constructive statement at the United Nations to embrace all problems of the contemporary world and gave a realistic picture of the current international situation, said Shah Mohammad Dost, foreign minister of Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union's programme reflects its principal stance on key problems of achieving disarmament and ensuring international security, the foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan told TASS. The stress is made on the currently all-important element of ensuring international security -- ending nuclear tests and imposing a moratorium on all nuclear explosions. The moratorium is the beginning of a real process of nuclear disarmament which is mankind's fondest dream.

Afghanistan is an Asian country and, hence, we followed with particular attention the USSR's proposals for creating a system ofsecurity on the Asian continent. In this respect the speech by the head of the Soviet delegation at the session has become a logical continuation of the concrete programme of action laid down by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok, Shah Mohammad Dost.

REPORT ON IMPORTANCE OF OIL PIPELINE TO DRA

PM251435 [Editorial] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 September 1986 Second Edition carries on page 3 under the headline "The Highway of Courage" a 2,000-word "Afghan Notebook" reportage by its correspondent Major V. Svetikov.

The item begins:

"As yet Afghanistan does not have its own petrolelum refineries. Equipment without fuel is, understandably, like a man without blood -- no aircraft can take off, no tractor or motor vehicle can move... All fuel is supplied here from the Soviet Union, mainly using tankers and a pipeline.

"I have seen how the dushmans hunt for tankers. An Afghan gasoline tanker, directly hit by a grenade, exploded like a torch before my very eyes. The vehicle shattered with a groan, as if alive. It was immediately dragged off into the ditch to clear the way for the convoy. These traces of barbarism -- dozens, hundreds of shells of burned-out tankers -- can be seen all over Afghanistan.

"The enemies of the revolution are also making incessant efforts to disable the pipeline. Its two pipes, crossing the desert, mountain passes, fast streams, and steep valleys, are like blood-bearing arteries. Fuel runs along them continuously. Servicemen from the independent pipeline battalion (here they are known as 'soldiers of the highway of courage' or simply 'trumpeters' [a play on the double meaning of'truba': pipe or trumpet] are unsparing of their lives in repulsing the bandits' raids..."

Svetikov writes about a visit he paid to the pipeline battalion accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Sergey Fedorovich Kuznetsov, deputy commander for political affairs, and describes at some length the exploits and daily life of servicemen, singling out Private Aleksandr Koval and "garrison chief" Sergeant Vladimir Sokolov. He says that "the bandits, having done their sabotage, frequently set up ambushes. Vadimir has studied every dip in the terrain, every boulder which can provide cover, and can accurately determine where an ambush can be expected."

The author continues his reportage with an account of further visits made on the same day to "a few more pipeline garrisons." Writing about the call at the Salang Pass, he says: "The counterrevolutionary rabble cannot rest while the pipeline functions reliably. People in Peshawar and across the ocean are breaking their heads to find ways to disrupt fuel supplies to Afghanistan."

The article concludes with more descriptions of Soviet servicemen's exploits and their friendship with the local population.

COMMENTARY VIEWS U.S. ARMS SALES TO PAKISTAN

BK241244 Moscow in Hinda to India 1400 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Yevgeniy Nikolayev Commentary]

[Text] Press reports say that the U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger will visit India and Pakistan next month. The route chosen for the visit and some statements of the Washington spokesmen indicate that the U.S. Administration wants to allay, to some extent, India's apprehensions about U.S.-Pakistan military relations which are taking the form of a strategic partnership on which many things are staked. This is borne out by the new military-political deal worth over $4 billion under which Pakistan will receive the latest offensive weapons and military and technical assistance from the United States. The volume of U.S. miliary supplies to Pakistan is increasing, compared to the 1981 aid package, and this kind of partnership is, naturally, causing concern and apprehension in the Indian subcontinent, especially because the militarization of Pakistan is adversely affecting the situation in South and Southwest Asia.

As a result of the establishment of a special relationship between Pakistan and the United States, Pakistan has turned into the main base for waging the undeclared war against Afghanistan and is now becoming the main staging post for exerting imperialistic pressure on India as well. Subversive activities against India's territorial integrity and national unity are regularly conducted from Pakistani territory. Nor does the Pakistani military regime desist from armed provocations which is proved by occasional clashes along Indian-Pakistani border and on the control line in Kashmir, especially in the Siachen Glacier region, in which Pakistani troopers use artillery, machine guns, etc. acquired from the United States.

It is due to this that Indian political and public figures express grave concern at the large-scale increase in U.S. military supplies to Pakistan. Their apprehensions have increased further because the agreement, which is likely to be signed during Weinberger's visit to Islamabad, will remain effective until the end of the current decade and the beginning of the next. This imples that the Pentagon intends to further escalate the rivalry in this region during next few years.

Constantly referring to Pakistan's frontline position, the Washington authorities say that Pakistan's defense forces need to be strengtened in view of the danger posed by Afghanistan. But this is an utter lie, as the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan sincerely desires a political settlement and the Soviet Union, on its part, also tries to help resolve this prlblem. That is why it has decided to withdraw six regiments of its troops from Afghanistan by the end of this year with the consent of the Kabul government. This decision has been welcomed by India which has declared time and again that it considers a political settlement of the situation in this region imperative and desirable. Therefore, those powers which orchestrate the armed interference in Afghanistan should display their goodwill. But after a little thought, can Washington's intention to increase the arms supply to Pakistan be considered an appropriate response to the Kabul-Moscow political initiatives? Especially when most of the offensive weapons acquired from the United States go into the hands of those Pakistani troopers who are stationed near India's land and maritime boundaries. The war equipment, such as tanks, fighter aircraft, and Harpoon missiles, clearly indicates that they are not intended to be used against Afghanistan which is a mountainous and landlocked country.

In an effort to allay India's increasing concern in this regard, Washington began to hint lately that such U.S. weapons can also be sold to India, but on a number of conditions, which include not divulging secrets of U.S. military technology and adoption of U.S. military concepts by the Indian military officers. According to Indian and U.S. press reports, the Pentagon chief is likely to try to draw India's attention mainly to these issues during his visit to New Delhi.

Last year too, such efforts were made during Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's visit to the United States, but they received a clear-cut reply. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi appraised U.S. leaders, including Defense Secretary Weinberger, of the viewpoints of his country, which opposes the arms race in the Indian subcontinent and U.S. arms sales to Pakistan which is escalating arms race in the region.

The Indian prime minister has warned the United States against giving encouragement to Pakistan's nuclear ambitions which are more dangerous in view of the acquisition by Pakistan of 40 U.S. F-16 type aircraft which are capable of carrying nuclear weapons to distant targets. Pakistan now also expects to acquire more such aircraft, including AWACS planes which are iused in detecting enemy plans and in guiding the bomber fighters of ther own country. India also strongly opposes the Pentagon's efforts to secure bases and military posts in Pakistan for increasing U.S. military strength in the Indian Ocean region.

VOROTNIKOV RECEIVES INDIAN AMBASSADOR 24 SEP

LD241413 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation Vi' liy Vorotnikov today received India's Ambassador in the USSR Triloki Nath Kaul. A friendly talk was held. Questions linked with further development of Soviet-Indian cooperation and also some international problems were discussed.

PZPR OFFICIAL VISITS 22-25 SEP, MEETS YAKOVLEV

LD260138 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Wasilewski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, was in Moscow from 22 to 25 September at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. He had meetings with the leadership of the USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR Goskomizdat [State Publishing Committee] and the USSR Writers' Union. He became acquainted with the experience of party work in the ideological sphere. Cordial, comradely talks were held between Wasilewski and CPSU Central committee Secretary Yakovlev, in which Natorf, Polish ambassador to the USSR, took part.

SOLOMENTSEV-LED GROUP VISITS BUDAPEST TRADE FAIR

LD260338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] A delegation of the party control committee of the CPSU Central Committee led by Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the CPSU Central Committeee Control Committee, today familiarized itself with the work of the Budapest party organization and the life of the Hungarian capital. At the Budapest Committee of the MSZMP the delegation met with the leaders of the city's party organization.

On the same day, the delegation visited Budapest international consumer goods fair and inspected the Soviet exhibition, which reflects vividly the results of economic cooperation between the USSR And the socialist countries. The Soviet guests were welcomed warmly by the workers of one of the city's biggest enterprises, the Hungarian Optical Combine, whose main customer is the Soviet Union.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF SLYUNKOV CSSR VISIT

Talks With Legislators

PM261031 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Delegaton's Visit"]

[Text] Prague, 22 Sep -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation today visited the CSSR Federal Assembly and had a meeting with A. Indra and with committee chairmen and parliamentary deputies. A conversation was held in which J. Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, took part. A. Indra briefed the Soviet parliamentarians on the Federal Assembly's work to implement the 17th CPCZ Congress decisions and the Czechoslovak people's struggle for peace and international security. He emphasized that the Czechoslovak public fully supports the USSR's large-scale foreign policy initiatives and the decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. M.S. Gorbachev's replies to questions by RUDE PRAVO's chief editor encountered broad support in the CSSR and throughout the world.

Soviet delegation head N.N. Slyunkov spoke about the progress in implementing the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and the extensive organizational and political work done by party organs and soviets of people's deputies at all levels to mobilize the masses for the acceleration of Soviet society's socioeconomic development.

Both sides expressed confidence that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR, including relations along parliamentary lines, will continue to develop and strengthen in the interests of the peoples of both countries and the cause of peace and socialism.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation laid wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Zizkov Hill and at the grave of K. Gottwald, eminent figure of the international communist and workers movement and Czechoslovakia's first workers president. Wreaths were also laid at the Soviet Army Memorial Hall.

Speaks at Friendship Meeting

LD242121 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 24 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A mass Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship meeting took place at the Klement Gottwald Metallurgical and Machine Building Combine in Vitkovice today.

The USSSR Supreme Soviet delegation with Comrade Slyunkov at it head, which is on an offical friendly visit to the CSSR, took part in it. In his speech at the meeting Comrade Slyunkov said in part:

[Begin Slyunkov recording] Dear friends, we wholeheartedly agree wih you that it is necessary to extensively develop direct links between enterprises and organizations of socialist countries, to create joint enterprises and scientific-production associations. This will help us within the next few years to move forward more rapidly and to make more efficient use of our economic potential and to strengthen the socialist community as a whole. In his recent replies to questions from the editor in chief of RUDE PRAVO, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed that on this plane high quality labor by Soviet people and by the working people of the countries of the socialist community is at the same time a contribution to the cause of peace. [applause] [end recording]

Visits Bratislava,

LD260346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Comrade Slyunkov, which is in Czechoslovakia, arrived in the capital of the Slovak Socialist Republic, Bratislava, today. A meeting took place with the leadership of the Slovak National Council. It was noted that the workers of Slovakia warmly support the USSR's peace initiatives and share fully the appraisals and the conclusions, which are contained in the answers of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, to the questions of RUDE PRAVO.

The members of the Soviet delegation talked about the restructuring of the economic, political,and intellectual spheres which is being carried out in the Soviet Union, and about the style and methods of work of party organizations and state organs.

The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet laid wreaths at the memorial of the heroes of the Slovak National uprising and at the memorial of the Soviet soldiers-liberators at the Slavin Hill today.

The same day, the delegation returned to Prague. A reception in honor of the delegation of the Soviet parliamentatians was held in the Soviet Embassy in CSSR. The party and state leaders of Czechoslovakia, the deputies of the CSSR Federal Assembly, and representatives of the public participated.

BULGARIA DENIES SHIPPING ARMS TO TERRORISTS

PM251859 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Zakharko article: "Who Needs the 'Bulgarian Connection' Again?"]

[Text] Sofia -- Bulgaria is indignant over the fabrication by the French television company Channel 3 that the Bulgarian association for international automobile transport SOMAT is involved in the recent terrorist acts in Paris.

The Sofia press reports that the Channel 3 program, which was shown twice -- on 19 and 22 September, tried to persuade viewers that Bulgarian trucks are allegedly used to transport arms and various explosive devices to many countries, including France, these weapons then falling into the hands of terrorists, and also to transport terrorist detachments and spies. All this is supposedly backed up by the film and stills that flashed across the screen, showing trucks, drivers' faces, and a reporter on the telephone being told by his invisible interlocutor that a new consignment of arms would be delivered to such-and-such an address.... But whereas the reporter appeared in the flesh, the viewer had only the writing on the screen to go on to persuade him that a conversation was really being held with a senior SOMAT employee.

This obvious falsity was convincingly refuted at a press conference held in Sofia on Tuesday. leaders of the association who addressed the conference cited facts attesting that throughout the 26 years of its existence not one case has been recorded either in France or in any other country of Bulgarian trucks transporting prohibited freight, and weapons in particular.

Such incidents could not occur because Bulgaria strictly observes the letter and the spirit of international laws. It transpires, RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes, that the broadcast involving imaginary SOMAT drivers and employees was prepared back in spring but had not previously been shown on a television program. But shown after the explosion in Paris, it was presented as "Evidence" of the "Bulgarian connection" in these tragedies. So a planned political provocation is evident here. A provocation concocted using the old technique of disinformation and slander. Everyone remembers that trucks from Sofia figured in the case of the attempt on the life of the Roman pope. it is well known how that case ended. The current search in Paris for a new "Bulgarian connection" ia an equally vile fabrication.

But as French television's Channel 3 may nevertheless cause some damage to the prestige of the automobile association with its absurd accusations, it cannot be ruled out that this story will be dealt with by lawyers. In a telegram sent to the head of the French program by SOMAT General Director Aleksandr Popov, the latter states that his firm will be seeking ways to protect its interests.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS ITALIAN SDI 'INVOLVEMENT'

PM251407 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Sep 86 Second Edition p 3

[V. Pustov article: "Trap"]

[Text] Protests are continuing in Italy in connection with the signing of the "memorandum of mutual understanding" on the conditions of participation by Italian firms and companies in the American "star wars" program. Observers draw attention to the fact that, by signing the memorandum, the Italian Government has essentially violated its earlier pledge to first give parliament an opportunity to familiarize itself with the text of this document, discuss it, and then take a vote. What is noteworthy is the fact that even Amintore Fanfani, Senate president, has condemned the government as virtually eliminating the legislative organ from deciding the issue of the country's involvement in the so-called U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative."

The exclusion of Parliament and, consequently, the Italian public from deciding an issue connected with attempts to transfer the arms race into space and fraught with destabilization of the international situation can be explained by a number of reasons. What we are talking about here is a document of a secret nature, which is acknowledged in an official Pentagon statement on the signing of the American-Italian agreement. The "mutually understanding" American and Italian circles which regard SDI as an opportunity to satisfy their mercenary interests have absolutely no interest in breaking this secrecy. All the more so, as the newspaper LA STAMPA stresses, in view of the fact that no one can guarantee that this agreement would be approved by the Italian Parliament.

The assurances given by the heralds of SDI that the agreement is supposedly "to the mutual benefit" of both countries also fail to stand up to criticism. The benefits to the senior partner across the ocean are obvious. They are: gaining access to the technological achievements and innovations of the junior partner in electronics and other scientific and technical fields, an influx of considerable financial sources from the Apennines across the ocean, increased Italian dependence on the United States, and so forth.

But what can Italy gain in exchange? How realistic are the hopes of its weapons manufacturers that they will be made privy to top-secret advanced American technology? It would not be out of place to recall in this connection the cynical admission blurted out to THE NEW YORK TIMES by Pentagon officials after Washington signed a similar agreement with Tokyo. "Certain members of the Pentagon," the newspaper observed, "have communicated that they are very reluctant to inform Japanese industry of the key secret elements of developments in 'star wars'," One wonders why the Pentagon should suddenly by overcome with more benevolent sentiments regarding its Italian ally?

Ruling circles in Italy, as in other Western countries that have become America's accomplices in its realization of this extremely dangerous space adventure, also regard SDI as a means of gaining contracts worth billions. [paragraph continues]

However, the precedents that have already appeared in this respect cannot fail to disappoint those in Rome who are counting on huge dividends. According to figures in the FINANCIAL TIMES, London had also hoped that the value of orders placed with British firms within the framework of the SDI program would be 1 billion pounds sterling. In actual fact, however, it has not gone higher than 15 million pounds sterling. Bonn has also found itself in a similar situation.

Italian public circles regard the "memorandum of mutual understanding" as a space trap. Italy has been given a place in this trap not only contrary to its national interests but also the interests of all mankind. And this cannot help but deepen the alarm of sober-minded Italians concerned for the fate of peace throughout the world. As M. Giacomantonio, national secretary of the Christian Association of Italian Workers, has said, Italy's involvement in SDI will greatly damage the resumption of dialogue between East and West. For mankind to avoid a tragedy, E. Amaldi, one of Italy's most prominent physicians, said, we must give up the "star wars" project, put an end to the arms race, and immediately begin a nuclear arms reduction.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly warned that attempts to put the "star wars" program into practice are fraught with extremely dangerous, possible irrevocable consequences.

USSR, ITALY DISCUSS ASIAN-PACIFIC PROBLEMS

LD260216 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 25 TASS -- Soviet-Italian consultations on problems of the Asian-Pacific region were held at the Soviet Foreign Ministry from September 24 to 25.

GROMYKO RECEIVES FRANCE'S GISCARD D'ESTAING

LD231508 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 23 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received in the Kremlin today Valeriy Giscard d'Estaing, prominent politician, former president of France, who is staying in Moscow as a guest.

During a conversation held in an open and cordial atmosphere the sides discussed some topical problems of the international situation, as well as a number of questions connected with bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and France.

The Soviet side emphasized the importance of the recent visit to this country of Francois Mitterrand, president of France, and the profound exchange of views between him and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In the course of the conversation the sides devoted serious attention to the most burning problem of today -- that of arms reduction and the elimination of nuclear weapons, on which the Soviet Union put forward a broad program of actions.

Andrey Gromyko and Valeriy Giscard D'Estaing were unanimous in their opinion that in the prsent crucial moment of international development the significance of Soviet-French cooperation in the interests of peoples of both countries, of security in Europe and the world in general was growing.

SOVIET-GREEK ECONOMIC COOPERATION REPORTED

LD240221 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 23 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by station correspondent G. Voytsekhovskiy, identified by screen caption]

[Text] This is what the Edhessa Valley in northern Greece looks like. It is a region where land is under intensive agricultural use. It would be superfluous to explain here how great the need for electrict power is in this region. A solution to the problem of electric power supplies is beling linked here with the handing over for use of the Amindaion heat and power station. It is under construction with our country's assistance. Our metallurgical plants have fulfilled the orders for its main equipment and highly qualified Soviet workers and engineers are engaged in assembling this equipment. The construction work has now entered the final phase and the assembly of rotors for the generating sets' turbines is nearing completion.

The construction of the electric power station in Amindaion one of the important elements of Greek-Soviet economic cooperation Work has been completed on two further electric power stations. An alumina plant -- essential for building the country's aluminium industry -- will be constructed. It is planned to build a gas pipeline and contracts are being concluded to overhaul and build vessels at Greek shipyards.

[Begin Tsovolas, Greek finance minister identified by screen caption; in Greek wiht superimposed Russian translation] All this makes it possible to gauge the scale and nature of economic cooperation between the USSR and Greece. Our government regards its continued development as very important. We are confident that our mutual desire to strengthen economic ties will make for stronger relations between our countries [end recording]

TURKISH MILITARY DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT

PM250955 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Sep 86 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] A Turkish military delegation headed by Corps General (F. Bilgiler), chief of the Ground Forces Training Command, was on a visit to the Soviet Union 1-6 September.

The Turkish guests visited Moscow and Tbilisi. In the course of the visit they were received by Army General Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of Ground Forces, and Colonel General K.A. Kochetov, commander of the Transcaucasian Military District. They visited the N-TH Formation, where they saw for themselves the organization of the personnel's combat training, life, and daily routine, attended a tactical exercise, and called at the Tbilisi Higher Artillery Command School. The Turkish military delegation departed for home 6 September.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT RATSIRAKA VISIT

Talks With Gromyko

LD241846 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS -- Talks were held in the Kremlin today between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidum of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Didier Ratsiraka, general Secretary of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution (AREMA) Party, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

In an atmosphere of comradely mutual understanding the sides exchange information on key aspects of the domestic life of their countries. There was a detailed exchange of views on the basic problems of international life.

Didier Ratsiraka, having emphasized the adherence of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to the policy of peace and disarmament, stated his country's support for the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and for the programme for complete elimination of nuclear weapons before the end of the current century.

The president of Madagascar has described the Soviet Union's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions till January 1, 1987, as a bold and responsible step in the interests of strengthening international security, the step which the United States and other nuclear powers should join.

The participants in the talks, having noted the inter-connection between disarmament and development, pointed out an urgent necessity to use for development needs and funds which are now being spent for military purposes.

Didier Ratsiraka informed the Soviet side of Madagascar's proposal to set up special funds of nonaligned countries, the funds by means of which the developing countries could more effectively resist the imperialist powers' neocolonialist economic pressure and blackmail.

Both sides emphasized that a successful solution to topical international problems depended to a large extent on further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of all progressive anti-imperialist states and on their ability effectively to oppose the forces of aggression and militarism. The Non-aligned Movement's activities in the striving to improve the international situation were highly appreciated.

Much attention at the talks was given to considering the situation in the south of the African continent. The participants in the talks expressed solidarity with the liberation struggle of the peoples of the Republic of South Africa and Namibia and stated their determination to continue to render political, moral, and other support to it.

The state of and prospects for Soviet-Malagasy relations were considered as well.

Visits Cosmonaut Center

LD260152 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 25 TASS -- President Didier Ratsiraka of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar has visited the Yuriy Gagarin Cosmonauts' training center today. The president of Madagascar is currently in the USSR on an official friendly visit.

The first cosmonauts from nine countries of the socialist community as well as from France and India had undergone training at the centre together with Soviet cosmonauts and then made space flights aboard Soviet spacecraft and stations. Representatives of Syria are studying and undergoing training there now.

Talks With Gorbachev

LD261122 Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 26 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received President Didier Ratsiraka of Madagascar in the Kremlin today.

The Soviet and Malagasy leaders were unanimous that in the present-day world there is no task more pressing than to eliminate all nuclear weapons, fend off the threat of a global catastrophe, and put an end to the arms race which has a pernicious effect on all mankind.

Signs Agreement With Gromyko

LD261004 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0930 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 26 Sep (TASS) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Didier Ratsiraka, general secretary of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution Party [AREMA], president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, signed a declaration in the Kremlin today on the foundations of friendly mutual relations and cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

A plan for party links between the CPSU and the AREMA party was signed by Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Georges Solofson, member of the AREMA party Central Committee, minister of commerce of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Jean Bemananjara, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, put their signatures to a long-term program for trade and economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar for 1986-2000.

The Malagasy leader arrived in Moscow on Wednesday for an official friendly visit on the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government.

KORIONOV HITS U.S. SUPPORT FOR CHILE JUNTA

PM251359 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov "Political Observer's Notes": "M-16 and the Thirst for Freedom"]

[Text] There are fewer and fewer places in the modern world where the fascist and military regimes with which imperialist reaction -- primarily U.S. reaction -- linked its hopes of stifling national liberation movements still hold out. Peoples straining for freedom and democracy are ousting the hated dictatorships.

New and more sophisticated means of saving surviving vestiges are being hurriedly invented in Washington government offices. And the occupiers of those offices have considerable experience of how to save themselves from bankrupt and unnecessary placemen and at the same time to retain what can still be salvaged.

The U.S. Administration is now making a particularly great deal of effort along these lines in Chile. Washington clearly is increasingly thinking that the Pinochet fascist junta is doomed. But the question is what "paint" to use to touch up the outward aspect of the regime in order to save its pro-U.S. essence. A graphic impression of these attempts is provided by an item recently published in the Chilean opposition magazine (APSI).

The magazine said that U.S. General J. Galvin, head of the U.S. Southern Command, had been hurriedly sent to Santiago. Galvin held a top secret conference at the U.S. Embassy with the Chilean Armed Forces supreme command. In his "own circle" the Pentagon envoy spoke without any inhibitions.

"U.S. interests in this region coincide with the interests of the Chilean Armed Forces," the general claimed. "Our two armies have a special brotherhood." Galvin made no secret of the fact that by this "brotherhood" the Pentagon understands a joint struggle between the clique of generals and the U.S. military against the Chilean people. In the 13 years in which the military have been in power in Chile, the U.S. general announced, the strategic aim of "putting a stop to communism" has not been achieved. "Opposition to President Pinochet has increased sharply over the last few years, and the Communist Party's influence is obviously mounting," the Pentagon emissary sadly stated. Moreover, the "appearance of a group of dissidents in military units and subunits themselves" has become a fact, at the same time the "level of support provided by soldiers and draftees to the regime" has fallen substantially, and "the number of cases of desertion or cooperation with the opposition is fairly high." The U.S. Government and its various departments, the general stated, have come to the conclusion that "the signs of national exhaustion are becoming more and more obvious." In actual fact it is not the Chilean people that are being "exhausted" of course, but the fascist clique weighing down upon it.

The U.S. capital, however, has no intention of relaxing the grip keeping Chile in captivity. Thus, as the administration envoy informed his subordinates, "two working options" have already been worked out. First: an "honorable departure by the president, who will be received as a guest of our government." The U.S. general spoke more vaguely about the second option. He only hinted that the United States, "has rapid deployment combat units in Central America, Paraguay, and Bolivia." Clearly it is a question of plans being hatched in the Pentagon for the possible use of U.S. Armed Forces to "crush a revolt," as Galvin put it.

The magazine (APSI), which published this expose, was closed down, along with a number of other opposition publications.

At the same time the right-wing U.S. press has launched a vocal campaign clearly aimed at gradually preparing public opinion for an intensification of Washington interference in Chile's internal affairs. As if on command these newspapers set about assuring their readers that the Chilean opposition was allegedly preparing for an armed uprising inspired, needless to say, by... "international communism."

At first the gutter press was full of reports that "Soviet fishing vessels" were allegedly supplying weapons to the patriots. But when these fabrications evaporated the record had to be changed. The other day THE WALL STREET JOURNAL assured its readers quite seriously that the "political leadership of the underground Chilean Communist Party and its armed formations" was being exercised from outside the country. A certain B. Graham sent a Santiago dispatch to THE WASHINGTON POST stating that a "major weapons dump secretly set up by extremists in the Latin American countries" had been discovered in Chile and that U.S. representatives in Chile were allegedly "astonished" to learn of these finds. True, the newspaper did say that it was a question of American-made M-16 rifles and bazookas produced in the United States. Furthermore, the newspaper states sadly: "Many Chileans are skeptical about the reports of the discovery of the dumps, believing them to be yet another of Pinochet's anticommunist propaganda attacks and suspecting that the government either created the dumps itself or exaggerated their size."

The Chilean Communist Party assesses the ruckus raised by the dictator over the "secret weapons dumps" allegedly discovered in the north of the country as a "show staged to justify reprisals." Indeed, there is a direct link between the slanderous ruckus in the press and the U.S. military's plans set forth by Gen Galvin. The junta and its Washington patrons are striving to create an atmosphere in which it would be easier to "justify" the real war which the weakening regime has declared on the Chilean people. Only nobody will save the favored few from the sentence of history.

CORREA COMMENTARY ON PROTEST DAY CALLED IN CHILE

PY251828 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Political commentary by Pedro Correa]

[Text] The attack perpetrated against Pinochet last night, as he was returning from his summer retreat at El Melocoton, is a new example of the magnitude of the anger that the Chilean people are experiencing.

Chilean and foreign public opinion had evidence that there are Chilean patriots who are willing to die in the struggle against the fascist tyranny which is responsible for thousands of deaths; hundreds missing after being arrested; concentration camps; torture; massive and indiscriminate repression; daily insecurity; hunger; misery; unemployment; exile, and persecution among Chileans.

In keeping with its policy, during a meeting held at the La Moneda Government House in the absence of Pinochet -- who escaped from the attack against his life and sought refuge at the El Melocoton residence -- the dictatorship enforced a state of siege throughout the country. This has heightened the dictationship's repressive terrorism against Chilean democrats, its brutal press censorship, arrests of political leaders, and indiscriminate raids.

Moreover, the national political scene is being characterized by the new, massive antidictatorial manifestations that popular sectors deliberately and patriotically carried out on 4 and 5 September. Workers, students, shantytown dwellers, women, professional sectors, small business groups, and transportation sectors promoted street demonstration, the paralyzation of activities; industrial work to rule; soup kitchens held in churches, mines, and labor centers; the occupation of schools; sabotage actions against installations of the dictatorship and other actions throughout the country in favor of the self-defense of the masses.

People took to the streets and parks of Santiago, Valparaiso, Vina del Mar, Antofagasta, La Cerena, Linares, Talca, Concepcion, Temuco, Valdivia, Osorno, Punta Arenas, and other parts of the country to demand bread, work, justice, freedom, and democracy.

We must particularly note the strikes carried out in (?Hewel), Chuquicamata, and the San Miguel industrial sector.

The magnitude of the Day for Democracy called by the National Civic Assembly [ANC] and the national stoppage called by the Popular Democratic Movement [MDP], the Chilean Student Confederation [CONFECH], and national labor unions and women's organizations show that Chileans have taken up a decisive struggle and that they are convinced that the main obstacle for the recovery of democracy is the dictator Pinochet.

In summarizing the antidictatorial protests held on 4 and 5 September, the MDP noted that the Chilean grassroots are united, without any exceptions [alluding to the exclusion of communist sectors from the political dialogue], and decisively in favor of a democratic consensus platform included in the Chile demands statement that was issued by the ANC; the workers statement that was issued by the National Workers Command [CNT]; the immediate measures issued by the National Accord [AN]; and the important five points of consensus achieved by opposition sectors regarding the common proposal to achieve an immediate solution to the Chilean crisis.

In its declaration the MDP deeply regrets the attitude adopted by the Christian Democratic party [PDC] which, following an incomprehensible decision, withdrew its support from the social mobilization, thus playing up to the dictatorship's plans. it notes that opposition citizen groups have not been able to overlook the fact that the declaration issued by the PDC leadership sought to demobilize citizens and tried to limit the participation of PDC militants to a day of reflection. This obviously caused confusion among PDC militants and other opposition sectors. It is also unjust and slanderous to compare on equal terms the repressive terrorism unleashed by the dictatorship and the dictatorship's internal war, with the mass struggles and the legitimate right of the people to rebel against the fascist dictatorship.

As was noted in a press conference given by oil workers union leader Jose Ruiz Di Giorgio, who is a member of the CNT and PDC vice president, what occurred on 4 September must make those who lack a true willingness to head the popular mobilization powder on the demands made by the Chilean people. Di Giorgio noted that there are some who are less willing to struggle against the regime and who are more inclined to listen to its propaganda, as happened with the arms caches.

Interior Minister Richardo Garcia has been in charge of disclosing the regime's reaction. He said that he quote valued the moderate attitude, endquote, of some opposition leaders.

Moreover, the development of a move to exclude [the Communist Party from the political dialogue] which has come from certain bourgeoisie opposition sectors, whose negative effects favor the dictatorship, also coincides with the interventionist plan designed by the U.S. State Department to ensure its political, economic, and military interests after the fall of the Pinochet dictatorship, which it now believes to be inevitable.

This is the political picture when the antidictatorial struggle is intensified with a new social mobilization and day of protest called for by the DMP for Thursday, 11 September. The invitation made by the MDP National Board to the PDC is patriotically relevant. This invitation urges the PDC to reaffirm its democratic will and to realize that only social mobilization and unity of the opposition forces will make it possible to restore democracy without further delay.

The MDP stresses that such a decision by the PDC will be expressed in a united repudiation to the dictatorship on 11 September. This decision should also be expressed by supporting the initiative for a mobilization by the ANC and, particularly, by cooperating to jointly prepare the 25 September demonstration on Alameda Avenue, the MDP says in its statement made public this past weekend.

We call on all the people and all democratic political forces, as well as on all social forces, to redouble our concerted efforts toward a social mobilization that will give momentum to the struggle against the dictatorship until the country becomes ungovernable. We must reach the necessary understanding on the common proposal to find an immediate way out to the country's crisis and to reinforce the decision to march together toward the objective of attaining democracy now. The call we are issuing today is intended to bring into reality the fighting slogan that can be seen painted on the walls of Santiago: Together until the tyrant is overthrown.

TASS NOTES U.S. CHILEAN NAVAL EXERCISES

LD231101 Moscow TASS in English 0959 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires September 23 TASS -- Major naval exercises "Unidas" have begun in the Pacific, not far from Chile. Combatant ships, aviation and Marines of the United States and Chile are involved in the exercises held by the Pentagon every year off Latin American shores.

According to the Chilean newspaper EL MERCURIO, the exercises are to last till October 16 and then two destroyers, a frigate, a nuclear-powered submarines and an amphibious ship of the U.S. Navy, participating in the exercises, will sail to the Atlantic Ocean.

As was cynically stated recently by Jose Merino, one of the leaders of the dictatorship, who holds the post of commander of Chile's Navy, the joint American-Chilean exercises are being held within the framework of the so-called coordination of Santiago's and Washington's military effort to have the situation in Chile normalised.

In the course of the exercises it is planned to test landing of American and Chilean Marines supported by combatant planes and helicopters of the U.S. Navy, and carry out operations to detect and destroy "enemy" submarines.

In commentaries of mass media of Latin American countries it is noted that Washington uses its military truncheon exactly where a crisis of its placemen is impending. It is not accidental that the beginning of the Unidas exercises coincided with a sharp heightening of the situation in Chile where Pinochet launched new mass repressions against the people. He is trying to suppress the anti-dictatorial movement which is now on the rise. The army remains practically the only support of the Pinochet regime. In a bid to keep the military leaders in power,1 commentaries note, Washington is demonstrating American military might in a bid to intimidate the opposition and bring down the head of actions against the odious regime.

SHEVARDNADZE PLANS OCT 'WORKING VISIT' TO CUBA

LD251419 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1355 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 25 Sep (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, will pay a brief working visit to the Cuban Republic at the beginning of October. He was invited by the leadership of the Communist Party and Government of Cuba.

SUPREME SOVIET GREETS BRAZIL ON NATIONAL DAY

LD260302 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 25 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has sent a telegram to Jose Sarney Costa, president of the Federative Republic of Brazil, on the occasion of the national holiday of Brazil -- the 164th anniversary of the proclamation of independence.

The telegram expresses confidence that Soviet-Brazilian relations will continue to be deepened and upgraded on a constructive basis in the interests of the two countries' peoples.

In his reply telegram the president of Brazil expressed gratitude for the congratulations and confirmed his intention to continue promoting stronger bonds of friendship and cooperation which unite the two peoples.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES UKRAINE'S AKTIVS

AU240721 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 17 Sep 86 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report on speech delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 15 September meeting of the Ukraine's party and economic aktivs -- passages between slantlines published in boldface].

[Text] Comrades, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee have highly assessed our republic's contribution toward increasing the production and purchases of stockbreeding produce in the last winter season.

Allow me to express /cordial thanks to stockbreeding farm toilers, farm leaders, and specialists who have been awarded an honorary certificate for the merit of their efforts./

The tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee, whose accomplishment is being discussed at this aktivs meeting, are of great mobilizing importance. As noted in the report, the CPSU Central Committee also submitted to well-founded criticism a number of our republc's oblasts. Now it is essential to operatively do everything that is needed to eliminate the shortcomings noted and to improve the situation in all sectors.

/The CPSU Central Committee Politburo emphasized that the well-timed and good completion of the entire complex of fall field operations and preparation for the winter season were now a highly important national economic and political task./

What matters most now is to leave the fields on time. The harvest of early grain crops has already been completed. The gathering of corn, sugar beets, and sunflower seeds is in full swing. What has to be done and when has been set forth in detail in the report and the speeches.

While summing up the results as a whole, V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted, one can say that /in the current year, the results of work performed in agricultire are somewhat better than last year and than the average in the last 5-year period, but they still differ greatly in zones and oblasts./

And what is /the main conclusion that can be drawn for the future?/

The application of intensive technologies in grain production, advocated by the CPSU Central Committee, has significantly strengthened technological discipline and has convinced many production workers that grain yields of 50 or more quintals per hectare are feasible in practically all regions. In the current year, the per-hectare yields of winter wheat grown by intensive technologies on an area of 3.5 million hectares averaged 38.4 quintals, or 13.3 quintals more than in the fields with customary technologies.

Owing to the application and the strict observation of technological requirements, the farms of Gorodenkovskiy Rayon in Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast of Podvolochisskiy Rayon in Ternopol Oblast, of Chermerovetskiy Rayon in Khemlnitskiy Oblast, of Kakhovskiy Rayon in Kherson Oblast, and of Zakarpatskaya Oblast as a whole exceeded the 40-quintal mark in grain yields on the entire area sown.

But new technologies have not been treated everywhere with high responsibility. In Vinnitsa Oblast, one-fifth of wheat grown in accordance with intensive technology had to be resown. Because of the breaches of technological requirements, a number of farms in Voroshilovgrad, Kirovograd Chernigov, and Nikolayev Oblasts obtained practically no increase in grain yields.

This cannot be termed anything other than discrediting a good and useful novelty. All this is a result of an irresponsible and careless attitude on the part of individual functionaries. In the aforesaid oblasts, party committees do not bring leaders and specialists of kilkhozes, sovkhozes, and organs of the agro-industrial complex to due account for the breaches of technological discipline. The republic's State Agro-Industrial Committee under Comrade A.N. Tkachenko and A.G. Denisenko has to examine each concrete case, to punish the culprits, and to see to it that intensive technologies are intensive in deeds, and not merely in words.

Moreover, the procurements of sunflower seeds, fruit, and grapes are expected this year to be somewhat higher than last year. There are rather favorable conditions for overfulfilling the procurement plans for potatoes and vegetables. The work has to be organized in such a way as to bring the losses of fruits and vegetables during their gathering and storing to a minimum, to maximally meet the needs of the population, and to store a sufficient amount of them for the winter season.

More pains are also to be taken to apply industrial technologies in vegetable growing. The influence of the organs of the agro-industrial complex has not made itself properly felt in this respect, too. For example, in Zaporozhye Oblast industrial technology has only been applied on 6,500 hectares of fields, or 50-66 percent less than in the adjacent oblasts. Moreover, a number of farms do not observe technological requirements and fall short of the targets for yields. The question arises: how do specialists and, last but not least, oblispolkom leaders tolerate this situation? Comrade P.I. Moskalakov, oblispolkom chairman, was submitted to criticism in this connection. His attention has repeatedly been called to serious problems in the control of agricultural production, but there is every evidence that he failed to draw proper conclusions from this.

V.V. Scherbitskiy then touched upon the issues of grain sales to the state. By 15 September, the plan has been fulfilled by seven oblasts: Volyn, Zhitomir, Zakarpatskaya, Ivano-Frankovsk, Lvov, Rovno, and Ternopol Oblasts, while six more oblasts were close to plan fulfillment.

However, as a whole the work performed in selling grain to the state cannot be regarded as satisfactory. Unfortunately, some obkoms and oblispolkoms did not draw appropriate conclusions from the requirement set by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee at the early stage of the harvest: Each farm must sell as much grain to the state as possible. Leaders of many kolkhozes and sovkhozes possessing sufficient grain resources played a waiting game and actually reduced grain sales to the state. The CPSU Central Committee criticized Zaporozhye, Poltava, Kirovograd, Vinnitsa, Crimea and Odessa Oblasts for this. In Ternopol and Rovno Oblasts, there are possibilities to significantly exceed the plan for grain purchases, but appropriate efforts in this direction have not been made. Similar shortcomings have taken place in Ivano-Frankovsk, Volyn, and some other oblasts.

Above-plan grain sales, V.V. Shcherbitskyiy pointed out, are not only necessary for the state, but also beneficial for farms. After all, by way of contingent counterdeliveries they obtain, in addition to the increased prices, machines and materials which are in short supply.

Republic-level and local organs have discussed the CPSU Central Committee decision and adopted measures to eliminate the shortcomings incurred. The situation is improving, but still too slowly. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee requests obkoms and oblispolkoms to establish the strictest control over the sales of food grain, and above all of wheat, and over its delivery on the basis of barter. It is essential for the republic as a whole to fulfill pledges for the sale of groats crops. This is to be done in the following way: As much as necessary has to be sold to the state.

Corn must be gathered in a well-organized way and with the least losses possible, a maximum amount of grain must be sold to state resources, pains must be taken to store well grain fodder left at farms, and to store the entire mass of stalks and leaves for feed. It is not out of place to call to mind the inadmissibility of writing off a part of corn seedings and other crops for fodder. This practice was recorded at the farms of Poltava, Chernigov, Zhitomir, Ivano-Frankovsk, and Rovno Oblasts.

/The work has to be organized in such a way as to induce every farm to sell to the state a maximum amount of grain and to store sufficient amounts of concentrated and other feed to productively run stockbreeding in line with the 1987 plan./

The progress made in sugar beet gathering was discussed in detail in the report. It is to be emphasized once again, V. V. Shcherbitskiy continued, that the 1986 plan envisages cutting losses in production, and in this way increasing the output of sugar by 300,000 metric tons. For this purpose it is essential to make wide use of Yampolskiy Rayon's experience which has been approved and then forgotten by some people. After all, in the last 5-year period Yampolski Rayon produced 45 quintals of sugar per hectare, or 1.6 time more than the oblast average and 1.7 more than the republic's average. You must admit that the differences was appreciable. More initiative and persistence is to be shown by Comrade G. D. Zagorodniy, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian State Agro-Industrial Committee, who is personally responsible for this sector of work.

V. V. Shcherbitskiy then tackled questions concerning the development of /stockbreeding./ The results of the work performed by our stockbreeders in the last winter season were crowned with the honorary certificate presented to the republic. /But in doing justice to what has been accomplished, it is essential to exert more self-criticism in evaluating the results achieved./ In line with the new order, as of the beginning of 1987 party obkoms, oblispolkoms, and the organs of the agro-industrial complex will bear full responsibility for the supplies of stockbreeding produce to the oblast population. Of course, those who prove to be able to ensure the wintering of a normal stock will be better off. The number of our cattle is sufficient. The crux lies in its productivity. Feed is a determinant in this respect. Examples of good work performed in Crimean and Donetsk Oblasts to procure feed were quoted in the report.

At the same time, the Ukrainian Communist Party Secretariat called the attention of Kharkov and Zhitomir Oblast leaders to serious shortcomings in the organization of feed procurements. The situation of feed in Odessa, Sumy, Kirovograd, and Cherkassy Oblasts is not much better. Because of the relaxed organizational work and control, the productivity of the milking stock, as well as the rates of producing and purchasing stockbreeding produce have recently sunk in Vinnitsa, Kiev, Lvov, and some other oblasts.

This is very disturbing. There is still sufficient time to remedy the feed situation practically everywhere. It is also important to take exhausting measures to use feed in a thrifty way, and to cut short feed -- and particularly grain -- outlay per unit of produce. [paragraph continues]

For this purpose it is essential to prepare well and on time feed shops and feed kitchens for their work, as well as to repair and to insulate stockbreeding premises. It is also necessary to provide stockbreeding farms with cadres, to man them with Communists, and to set up party and Komsomol groups everywhere. The State Agro-Industrial Committee along with oblispolkoms should concretely check into the readiness of stockbreeding farms for work under winter conditions. The press and the people's control are to be more widely engaged in this undertaking.

The CPSU Central Committee also calls for more attention to social and service construction in the countryside. It is essential to see how production plans in all rayons of the republic are coordinated with the plans for social development.

To put it more briefly, /the utmost has to be done to ensure the increases planned for stockbreeding production, the normal supplies to the population, and an improvement in cultural and service conditions for the rural working people./

Apparently, the time has already come for the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers, for all oblasts and rayons to thoroughly scrutinize the work performed by the organs of the agro-industrial complex, as well as to take steps toward its improvement in line with the tasks set by the country's Food Program.

V. V. Shcherbitskiy went on by tackling the situation in other national economic branches and pressing tasks stemming from this situation.

The 8-month rates of /industrial/ development were on the whole rather good (4.9 percent) and significantly higher than the targeted ones for the year (3.4 percent). The entire increase in production was obtained by raising labor productivity. The qualitative indexes of economic activity, such as prime costs, incomes, profitability, and inter-relation between the growing labor productivity and wages, are improving.

But this picture is general. But when one takes another look, one will see that the situation is a long way from the requirements of the 27th Congress and of the June CPSU Central Committee plenum. The causes of this situation lie not only in the slow restructuring of management in a number of national economic branches and at many enterprises, but also in the lack of criticism in evaluating the achievements, and in complacency which still occurs here and there.

In July and August, the number of enterprises which fell short of the targets for the basic indexes increased. The peace of increasing production volumes and labor productivity slowed down. And although the value of goods sold in excess of the plan in the 8 months exceeded R1.8 billion, the arrears of deliveries to customers' orders totaled R673 million.

The situation significantly deteriorated in the Ukrainian Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry, in which the number of enterprises falling short of contracted obligations reached 69 percent in August, and in the republic's Ministries of Local Industry and of Light Industry, in which such enterprises amounted to almost one-third of the total. Speaking frankly, Comrades I. I. Gruyanskiy, Yu. A. Bondar, O. Ya. Kasyanenko, and leaders of some other ministries are slow in restructuring themselves and insufficiently exacting in this respect with regard to their subordinates. What matters most is the fact that there are many omissions and defects in the organization of production, as well as of implementing adopted decisions and planned measures. [paragraph continues]

There is no proper control over the elimination of shortcomings on the part of the appropriate Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman, and also on the part of Central Committee secretaries.

Unfortunately, we still have quite a few leaders -- including at the republic level -- who do not bother to systematically, thoroughly, and critically analyze the state of affairs, and for this reason frequently prove to be unable to adopt a decision or to make a necessary proposal on time.

This is precisely why the Ukrainian Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, as well as the appropriate secretaries and sections of Donetsk, Dnepropetrovsk, and Zaporozhye Obkoms overlooked the shortcomings and defects which began to accumulate again at such big enterprises as the Azov steel plant, the Dneprovsk special steel plant, and the Dneprovskiy Dzerzhinskiy metallurgical combine. As a result of this, notwithstanding the fact that, compared with 1985, the production of pig iron and steel rose respectively by 5.1 and 5.2 percent, that of ready rolled stock 6.7 percent, and that of coke 6.2 percent, the republic's metallurgy fell short of the August plan for the production of individual metal items.

Compared with 1985, the republic's miners have increased the volume of coal extraction. The plans for labor productivity and for reducing production costs have been fulfilled. This is good. But this must by no means set at rest the board of the Ministry of the Coal Industry, and Comrade N. S. Surgay, minister, because the possibilities existing in the branch have not been fully utilized. A number of associations and many mines are late in preparing new horizons and longwalls, the rate of accidents and losses in working time are high, and the experience of advanced collectives is not being properly spread. Technological equipment at the briquetting factories of the Aleksandriya coal association, as the newspaper IZVESTIYA reported recently, is out of order. It was not mere chance that the ministry as a whole hardly fulfilled the August plan, and four associations fell short of it.

Also, a number of chemical enterprises have been working in an unsatisfactory way. Since the beginning of the year, each fifth enterprise of the Ministry of Fertilizers and each tenth enterprise of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry have been falling short of the production plans. The arrears have amounted to 40,000 tons of mineral fertilizer, 60,000 tons of sulfur, and many other goods. We consider that the Chemical Industry Department of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the appropriate party obkoms must pay more purposeful attention to the performance of these enterprises.

The situation which has emerged in /capital construction/ is difficult, too. Compared with the corresponding period of 1985, capital investments made in the 8 months increased 12 percent, and fixed assets put into service, 22 percent. However, the plan for capital investments was only fulfilled 93 percent, and the plan for construction and assembly works, 97 percent. In the 3 and 1/2 months left, we have to put into service more than a half of the annual volume of fixed assets, and more than 80 percent of large production facilkities. Much attention must be paid to the work carried out to put into operation power generating facilities, including at the Zaporozhye and the Rovno AESes, and at the Zuyevka GRES. The situation at the Khmelnitskiy AES must be radically improved. Comrades B. V. Kuchera, N.F. Nikolayev, and Khmelnitskiy Obkom along with the Ministry of Power and Electrification have to give effective assistance to this project.

It is to be admitted that the main work in eliminating the effects of the accident at the Chernobyl AES has been proceeding in line with the schedules: Measures are being taken to entomb Block No. 4 and to put into operation Power Blocks Nos. 1 and 2. [paragraph continues]

The decontamination of the equipment, of the station territory, and of the area around it is in progress; the construction of water filtering, water conserving facilities is nearing completion.

Some 7,000 houses with outbuildings have been built ahead of schedule in Kiev Oblast for the evacuated families. Builders from Ternopol, Chernovtsy, Dnepropetrovsk Oblasts and from Kiev city particularly excelled in this work. A good job was alone done by students' construction detachments from the Kharkov Polytechnical Institute, the Kiev and the Dnepropetrovsk Construction Engineering Institutes, and the Glugkhov Teachers Training Institute.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy thanked the collectives of RSFSR plants who made and delivered prefabricated houses ahead of schedule, as well as the member of students' detachments from fraternal republics who actively participated in their assembling.

Particular pains must now be taken to settle in a timely manner questions concerning the accommodation and employment of the evacuees, and the commissioning of service facilities at places where the evacuees live.

At the July plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, leaders of a number of oblasts were criticized for having upset the work performed to put into service houses, kindergartens, hospitals, and polyclinics. Disturbing is the fact that proper conclusions have not been drawn everywhere. In the republic as a whole, we still must put into the current year, and 66 percent of hospitals and polyclinics.

Big shortcomings exist also in the organization of /trade./ The rates of growth in commodity turnover are almost 50 percent lower than those provided under the plan. In Kiev, Crimea, and Nikolayev Oblasts, and in Kiev city, the volume of retail commodity turnover has been even smaller than last year. All oblispolkoms must take steps to improve the situation, and to find local resources and additional reserves to raise the production of consumer goods in particular demand.

Let me touch upon one point more. The analysis of the situation in the field shows that, despite all our appeals and requests, not all administrative and economic organs keep solicitude for people in the center of their attention. Evidence of this is constituted by, in particular, the letters and statements addressed by the working people to the Central Committee, particularly from Vinnitsa, Volyn, Ivano-Frankovsk, Kirovograd, Rovno, and Cherkassy Oblasts.

Very disturbing are the cases of book corrupting and doctoring revealed in the first half of the current year in the republic's Ministries of Road Construction and Maintenance, of Ferrous Metallurgy, of Local Industry, and of Consumer Services, in Lvov, Odessa, Sumy, Ternopol, Kharkov, and some other oblasts. The point is that the criminal attempts to cheat the state are also being made in those main indexes on which the main emphasis has been put in the process of restructuring.

Party obkoms, ministries, and departments still do not always give such cases a proper political evaluation, and do not create an atmosphere of intolerance to them. It is essential everywhere to strictly comply with the CPSU Central Committee directives to the effect that those who practice book doctoring and deceive the state must not remain in leading posts.

Of course, all of you are perfectly aware, V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, that /the most responsible and, one can say, decisive stage in completing the first year of the 5-year period has how set in./ A great deal depends on the September results. An operative plan has been worked out and is being fulfilled in the republic for immediate organizational and economic measures in September.

Certainly, the preparation of all national economic branches for work in the fall and winter season is among the most important pressing tasks. The tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee in this sphere were discussed everywhere, but unfortunately, practical conclusions from them have not been drawn everywhere. Two weeks of September have already passed, but serious shortcomings and omissions continue to occur in a number of branches and at many enterprises.

Let us take, for example, the Ukrainian Ministry of Power and Electrification. Our of the 65 power blocks which should have been repaired by 10 September, only 59 have been repaired. Also the attitude taken by the board of the Ukrainian Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy to preparations for the winter season cannot be called anything amount to 60 percent of the norm, and including those of ore concentrate, to less than 50 percent.

In September and October of the current year, all kinds of transport have to work intensely. In particular, they must convey large amounts of freight to create the winter stocks of fuel, metallurgical raw materials, and construction materials. More than 1 million metric tons of potatoes, about 8 million tons of sugar beets, and large amounts of fruit and vegetables must be transported quickly and without losses by railroads alone. In a word, the performance of transport arteries must be constantly kept under strict control.

The Ukraninian Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, some other ministries, and oblispolkoms seem to be unconcerned about preparing cities and workers settlements for the winter season. A serious lag has been incurred in the construction of a number of heating boilers which are about to be commissioned in Crimea and Cherkassy Oblasts, as well as in the repair of boilder and heating networks in Dnepropetrovsk and Voroshilovgrad Oblasts.

There are many omissions in preparing medical establishments, particularly in the countryside, for the fall and winter season Control over this matter has been poorly exerted by the Ukrainian Ministry of Health which has thus far failed to look into the situation in the field.

There is no need to prove that the national economy cannot perform normally under winter conditions when the tasks set for saving fuel and energy are not acomplished in each oblast and branch. Nonetheless, too much electric energy has been spent since the beginning of the year in Nikolayev, Volyn, and Donetsk Oblast, in the republic's Ministries of Ferrous Metallurgy and of the Coal Industry. In this context, I would like once again to call attention to the need to increase the responsibility of economic leaders for the economy of all kinds of resources.

/Production and labor discipline/ has now become particularly important. There must be no leniency with regard to those who imperil the health and lives of people and who cause to the state material and moral losses by their slovenliness, irresponsibility, or simple inactivity.

An accountability and election campaign has begun in basic party organizations, in trade unions, and in the Komsomol, V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued. In this connection, it is essential to keep under control the accomplishement of the tasks set to promote to leading posts functionaries who are politically competent, professionally well prepared, and able to accomplish the new tasks under the new conditions.

It is known that /the entire work work performed in the republic in the process of restructuring and accelerating has to be strictly coordinated with the growing rates of increasing production volumes and labor productivity, with improving the quality of production and reducing its prime costs, and with the economical and rational utilization of all kinds of resources./ But we frequently come across cases of elementary incompetence, carelessness, bureaucratism, formalism, lack of initiative and, consequently, lack of a true feeling of responsibility. This applies to a great extent to the administrative apparatus, including at the republic level, in which people are absolutely unable to get out of the bureaucratic swamp. For this reason it is essential to radically /strengthen a critical approach both to the existing problems and to the final results of work./

While persistently working to hasten the country's socioeconomic development, V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, our party is also redoubling efforts to accomplish the foreign political tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress.

/The statement made on Soviet television by M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and his interview given to the chief editor of the newspaper RUDE PRAVO met with a very wide response all over the world./ Fraternal parties, the progressive public, and all soberly thinking politicians received the complex of constructive initiatives which we have brought forward recently with regard to the matters of restricting and reducing weapons and of strengthening general security, as a comprehensive program for a new stage of the struggle for improving the international situation.

/Like all soviet people, the Ukraine's people support these new peaceful initiatives in word and in deed, and unanimously approve the Leninist party's domestic and foreign policy./ The meetings, gatherings, and emotional crowded manifestations held recently everywhere have impressively shown the willingness of our people to use their toil to strengthen peace and the economic and defense potential of their own country.

The entire world can see: Our party and the Soviet state are undeviatingly pursuing the line traced by the 27th CPSU Congress. It is our common obligation and sacred duty to do the utmost to accomplish the tasks set by the congress.

MEDICAL EXPERTS DISCUSS LESSONS OF CHERNOBYL

PM251844 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Correspondent G. Alimov "IZVESTIYA Interview": "Chernobyl: The Medical Prognosis. International Experts' Conclusions"]

[Text] As is known, an IAEA experts conference has ended in Vienna. [paragraph continues]

It was attended by more than 500 major specialists: well-known physicists, radiologists, biologists, and doctors. The meetingwas all about the accident at the Chernobyl AES and its consequences. Our correspondent met with L.A. Ilin, vice president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences and director of the USSR Ministry of Health Institute of Biophysics, and Professor A.K., Guskova, who attended the forum along with other Soviet scientists.

Alimov: It was intense, hard work in Vienna. What was it: A debate, a report, or something else?

Ilin: We did not go to Vienna to report to the experts, but to share the experience of eliminating the consequences of the Chernobyl AES accident, with the intention of contributing to the safe development of nuclear energy all over the world. What happened in our country was a lesson for everyone, not just for us.

Guskova: On the other hand, it was useful to subject our positions on many aspects to such authoritative international scrutiny. The international experts noted that our decisions on the Chernobyl problem were correct and the scintific data obtained as a result of the analysis of the Chernobyl accident will be used by nuclear energy scientists, planners, and workers everywhere.

Ilin: Furthermore -- this was mentioned by the experts in official speeches and informally -- they were amazed at the frankness with which our country supplied most detailed information on key problems. Also highly appreciated was the fact that we were able to gather and generalize such unique data so quickly and make them available.

Alimov: Were there critical remarks about your speeches?

Guskova: We did not hear a single remark. It was an objective, committed analysis of the event. The experts asked a multitude of questions. More than 500. The answers to some of them ended up being reports in themselves. For example, there were 45 questions on my material and more than 100 on Leonid Andreyevich's report.

Alimov: The conference has ended. Will the scientific programs be adjusted now and will any of the regulations be revised?

Ilin: No, our basic positions will not have to be revised -- we did not hear any substantial proposals which would make us radically depart from past decisions.

Alimov: Which of the problems discussed in Vienna, in your view, aroused the greatest interest?

Ilin: Virtually all of them. Particularly matters relating to evacuation, aid for victims, protection of the population against radioactivity, and the medical and biological consequences. I had to provide a detailed, literally minute-by-minute and hour-by-hour rundown of the work we doctors carried out immediately after the accident.

Alimov: Let us return to those dramatic days... How many people were affected in all and how many were hospitalized? In short, what I am interested in is the latest figures.

Guskova: In all 300 people have been hospitalized. Of them 203 have acute radiation diseases of varying degrees of gravity; 129 of the 300 were taken by air in three trips to a special Moscow hospital on 27 April. They were the most seriously affected cases, who needed particularly complex types of medical treatment. The fact that it was possible to pick out these 129 people in the hours immediately after the accident, accurately assess the doses they had received, and take appropriate steps met with the professional approval of the experts: Apparently, they did not possess such accurate procedures for clinical laboratory prognosis.

Most regrettably, it was not possible to save all the victims. There were 31 deaths, including 6 firemen, and 2 station workers as well. One was killed immediately, at the time of the accident, everything collapsing on top of him; another died at 0600 hours on 26 April from severe burns. The remaining 23 are also AES workers.

Alimov: As is known, patients have been having treatment in two hospitals -- in Moscow and Kiev. How many people are undergoing treatment at the moment?

Guskova: Two in Moscow -- they are having plastic surgery to remove skin blemishes. The rest have been discharged and have had a rehabilitation and rest course. Even the two most serious cases -- group four in terms of the degree of gravity -- have recovered and are feeling OK. Some of our patients are already back at work, others are about to go back.

We will be keeping a watch on their health, of course. Incidentally, they are now starting to come back to us: to see a consultant, for further treatment, to choose the kind of work which will be suitable for them to do. At the moment there are 15-20 people in hospital: Someone leaves, someone comes in for investigation.

Alimov: Are there any victims among the population of the areas adjoining the station?

Guskova: There is no one with radiation disease among the population -- a careful investigation of hundreds of thousands of people has confirmed this.

Alimov: After the accident people abroad repeatedly reproached us for allegedly evacuating the population of Pripyat too late...

Ilin: At the Vienna conference we talked in detail about the radiation situation at the time, particularly in Pripyat. On 26 April it was steady enough throughout the day. But at 0800 hours doctors had already organized a tour of all the homes to provide the population with preparations of stable iodine as a prophylactic against the possibility of radioactive isotopes of iodine, characteristic of an accidental discharge from a nuclear reactor, entering the organism. It was our specialists who originally developed the iodine prophylaxis system. It is to the credit of the local organs of power and doctors that they managed to adopt all the protective steps promptly. This impressed the IAEA experts too. When, for example, the accident occurred at the Three Mile Island station (United States) it was nearly 4 days before the population received stable iodine preparations.

But on 27 April the situation in Pripyat began to deteriorate dramatically and the evacuation was already under way at 1400 hours. Some 1,100 buses arrived in the city and they were distributed along the streets and approach roads. The whole evacuation operation took only 2.5-3 hours. [paragraph continues]

The Vienna conference expressed a high opinion of this work as well.

Alimov: You are back at work now. What work remains to be done in connection with Chernobyl in particular?

Ilin: Science cannot stand still. We have only gone part of the way so far. There is a vast amount of work to do. All Angelina Konstantinovna's patients and those treated in Kiev have been placed on a special register. They will be watched for a long time. We have a precise program of future activity. The prognosis for these patients is reasonably positive. A register has also been devised for all the others who were in the zone of potential danger at the time of the accident or in the days immediately after it. Information on where the person was at the time of the accident and so forth will be deposited in this data bank. In short, all the requisite information will be placed in the computer memory.

As you will have realized, the present stage is associated with scientific research and with organizing the observation of possible side effects and long-term effects resulting from doses of radiation. A USSR Academy of Medical Sciences radiation medicine center is being set up for the purpose in Kiev. It comprises three institutes. One will deal with matters of clinical epidemiology; another will deal with the purely clinical aspects of radiation medicine; the third will deal with experimental questions of radiology. They have the big task of constant, log-term observation of all evacuees, the people who were working at the station that day, and all those who need long-term medical monitoring.

Alimov: The question arises: What specifically are the potential medical and biological consequences of Chernobyl?

Ilin: This question was very actively discussed at the IAEA experts' conference. In principle there are consequences of two types -- oncological diseases and so-called genetic consequences. Our assessments of the actual levels of radiation impact permit one to state that no significant increase in the number of cancer sufferers is foreseen, since it will be well within the fluctuation range of the natural frequency of oncological diseases. I am saying this as a scientist and as a doctor.

Alimov: And the genetic consequeneces?

Ilin: Theoretical calculations show that the level of the possible genetic effects of the radiation will be a faction of the potential level of development of malignant tumors, that is, the likelihood of their occurrence is very small indeed. I want to stress that all our assessments of the theoretically possible long-term consequences coincided with the views of the experts. What is more, we reached the common conclusion that further research in this sphere, taking into account the additional information, can only adjust these assessment in a downward direction.

Alimov: What are the results of the work done in Vienna?

Ilin: It was not in vain. The experts displayed enormous respect for what our country has done to eliminate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES. They were expressing not just their own opinions, but the opinions of the scientific circles they represent.

This is also indicated by the numerous proposals on cooperation. We recommended to the IAEA several programs of interest to everyone. This will largely dictate the way in which the public views nuclear energy. It is necessary to restore its former prestige. The Chernobyl experience has been thoroughly analyzed and we hope this will help to restore confidence in the peaceful atom: Mankind cannot get by without the development of nuclear energy.

Sarcophagus, Restart World Continues

LD252251 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 25 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by A. Krutov with Chernobyl works manager K. E. Barinov and Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich Akimov, deputy chief engineer of the fourth set at Chernobyl]

[Text] [Krutov] The lads who were the first to absorb the blow are often remembered at the Chernobyl AES. It is partly thanks to them that only a few days are now left before the first set is switched into the power grid, and that preparation of the second set is proceeding at full speed. [Video shows white-coated staff at control panels, viewing display screens, speaking on telephones; other workers in large interior halls]

Nearby, on the fourth set, the sarcophagus which will finally entomb the damaged reactor is being erected. [Video shows close shot of severely damaged building, mobile cranes and tower cranes at work; Krutov and workers shown wearing masks]

[Barinov, speaking through mask] We have begun the final stage of work to close the ruined reactor, assembly of the last tier of the so-called cascade wall, the protective wall. The mood is businesslike. The people are taking no account of time and working, as it were, round the clock. [video shows men at work on high, buttressed wall, with rows of regularly-spaced projections between the buttresses.]

[Barinov, removing mask] The cascade wall will be about 53 meters high, between 53 and 55 meters, as required. Its height will vary at various points. Then, once it has been built, girders like these will be placed on it to close it off. In addition, cement will be poured on the top. [video shows large girders lying on the ground.]

[Krutov] What is the most difficult thing about this work?

[Akimov] The most difficult thing about this work is that all the operations are so complex, and they are carried out by remote control. That is, we have no direct observer at the assembly point. We have nobody on top to adjust this enormous metal structure. Everything depends on the precision and skill of the person operating the crane in question. A decision taken is a decision carried out. The work here is structured on this principle, and this principle makes it possible to carry out an enormous amount of construction and assembly work in a very short time.

[Krutov] While I was talking to Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich Akimov, a helicopter was circling over the station, carrying out decontamination work. On board as I later discovered, on board the helicopter directing the aim was Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich's son, Igor Akimov. It was the boy's birthday. He was 24.

[Video shows helicopter flying overhead, emitting white spray from lower fuselage] Work at the power station is still not easy, but those working here consider that they are doing an ordinary job, though in unusual conditions. [video shows workers standing in rows, all wearing white caps and masks]

PRAVDA REPORTS GROMYKO SPEECH TO COSMONAUTS

PM251828 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Awards to Cosmonauts -- For Courage and Heroism"]

[Text] Between March and July 1986 USSR pilot-cosmonauts L.D. Kizim and V.A. Solovyev completed a 125-day flight to the "Mir" and "Salyut-7" space stations. This was L.D. Kizim's third space flight. The hero of space has spent a total of 375 days in orbit. It was V.A. Solovyev's second flight and in total he has spent 362 days in orbit. During the two joint flights they went out into open space eight times.

On 19 September in the Kremlin A. A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Commitee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented high state awards to the valiant conquerors of space.

He congratulated Leonid Denisovich Kizim, USSR pilot-cosmonaut and twice Hero of the Soviet Union, on the award of the Order of Lenin and Vladimir Alekseyevich Solovyev, USSR pilot - cosmonaut and Hero of the Soviet Union, on the award of the Order of Lenin a second "Gold Star" medal.

Above all, what you have done is a major scientific achievement, A. A. Gromyko continued. That is beyond dispute. The work you have done shows that the space complex with the deeply symbolic name "Mir" [peace] makes it possible to considerably expand space research in the interests of the national economy. Our science has been enriched with new information obtained by the heroic cosmonauts.

For the first time in the history of cosmonautics our crew carried out a complex orbital flight from one station to another and back. You are record-breakers both for the duration of your orbital flight and for the time spent working in open space.

Your achievements are a success not only for Soviet but also world science. Man went into space long ago and apparatus made by man went into the expanses of the universe even earlier. The bold dreams of the foremost minds of the past are now becoming reality.

However, the question now is this: Will the great scientific achievements in the sphere of cosmonautics be used to master the forces of nature for people's good or will they become an awesome force hostile to mankind, he continued. Human reason refuses to accept that achievements in understanding the laws of space will serve the inhuman plans for its military use.

On 13 June 1986 the Soviet Union submitted to the United Nations a large-scale program of joint actions by various countries for the peaceful exploration of space. We are firmly convinced that civilization on our planet should enter the 21st century with the "star peace" program, not with the reckless "star wars" plans.

Our plans for extensive cooperation in the sphere of the peaceful use of space are well known. They are part of the overall system of international security whose creation was proposed to the whole world by M.S. Gorbachev.

Scientists working for the interests of all mankind and together with them all who advocate that mankind be spared the threat of nuclear catastrophe are raising their voice in support of peace on earth and peace in space. This is also supported both in word and deed by our cosmonauts, who today are being awarded the motherland's high awards.

A.A. Gromyko wished the heroes of space new successes, good health to them and those near to them, happiness and further achievements in the exploration of space in the interests of our motherland and peace and progress on earth.

In their reply speeches, L.D. Kizim and V.A. Solovyev expressed gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government for the high appreciation of their work.

They expressed that all the work done on the "Mir" and "Salyut-7" stations was exclusively peaceful in nature.

On behalf of Soviet cosmonauts, the recipients gave assurances that they would devote all their efforts, knowledge, and experience to raising the level of technical progress in our country still higher, to increasing the Soviet Union's might and prestige in the world, and to fulfilling all the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress.

S.B. Tatliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Yu.D. Maslyukov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; O.S. Belyakov, chief of a section of the CPSU Central Committee; and USSR pilot-cosmonauts V.V. Ryumin and V.A. Shatalov were present during the award presentation.

LIGACHEV MEETS WITH VUZ SOCIAL SCIENCE TEACHERS

PM241628 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 86 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Talks With VUZ Social Scientists at the CPSU Central Committe"]

[Text] Meetings with heads of social science departments, rectors, and party committee secretaries of a number of the country's VUZes, and leading officials of local party committees have been held at the CPSU Central Committee.

Taking part in the talks were heads of departments of the Moscow Power Engineering Institute G.S. Arefyeva, the Gorkiy State University V.Ya. Dobrokhotov, the Kursk Polytechnical Institute V.N. Korolev, the Moscow State University V.V. Radayev, and the Ural State University V.G. Chufarov; rectors of the Leningrad Electrical Engineering Institute O.V. Alekseyev and the Tyumen State University G.F. Kutsev; Yu.S. Karabasov, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; L.K. Shepetis, secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee; F.M. Rudich, chief of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Science and Educational Establishments Section; V.N. Gorokhov, secretary of the Moscow State University party committee, and other comrades.

Questions of enhancing the role of social science departments, professors, and lecturers in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, restructuring higher education, improving the Marxist-Leninist training of students, and reinforcing the ideological, political, patriotic, and moral education of Soviet people were discussed.

The achievements of the departments' staff in pedagogical and scientific work were noted.

At the same time full agreement was expressed with the conclusion of the Central Committee Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress that our philosophical, economic, and entire social science sphere remains aloof in certain respects from the demands of life. It was emphasized that many VUZ graduates are unable to apply the aquired knowledge in social sciences in their professional and sociopolitical activities to analyze the complex phenomena occurring in social development. The need to drastically enhance the effectiveness of social science research conducted at the country's VUZes was noted.

Attention was drawn to the need to improve substantially the standard of party leadership of social science departments, steadily improve the qualitative composition of teaching staff and enhance their theoretical training and pedagogical skills, and firmly establish at every department an atmosphere of creativity, party principledness, and Leninist honesty.

The higher education workers emphasized that the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress opened up great potential for their work in teaching, education, and research.

The meetings were held and addressed by Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The meeting were also attended by V.A. Grigoryev and G.S. Strizhov, deputy chiefs of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Education Establishments Section.

VOROTNIKOV VISITS KUBYSHEV OBLAST 18-20 SEP

LD201639 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, visited Kuybyshev Oblast from 18 to 20 September. He took part in the festivities on the occasion of awarding Kuybyshev with the order of the October Revolution. Comrade Vorotnikov visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises, acquainted himself with the construction of new residential areas in Kuybyshev and Tolyatti, and with the work for providing transportation consumer, and medical services to the town and rural population. Conversations with workers, engineering and technical staff, specialists and leaders took place. Topical issues of the life of labor collectives were discussed. Attention was drawn to the need for restructuring work at every section and at every work place.

In the aviation institute, in conversations with lecturers, scientists, and students, problems of strengthening the link between the research carried out within the walls of the institute and actual production and of improving the quality of the training of specialists were touched upon.

At Povolzhskiy livestock complex in the Zavety Ilicha collective farm, Stavropol rayon, a detailed conversation was held about increasing the contribution by rural workers to the implementation of the food program and about the acceleration of social development of the rural area.

In the CPSU Oblast committee, a meeting took place with the party and management aktiv of the oblast where the work by party organizations and soviets of people's deputies for the fulfillment of the decisions by the 27th CPSU Congress and plans and pledges for the current year and for the 5-year plan as a whole were analyzed in detail.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENTS REPORTED

PM241841 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR: OTDEL PERVYY in Russian No 25, 1986, carries on pages 447-448 four USSR Council of Ministers decrees signed by N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers, to the following effect: Ye.M. Sergeyev is relieved of his duties as dean of the USSR Council of Ministers Academy of the National Economy "at his request on health grounds" (22 May 1986); A.N. Komin is appointed first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee on Prices and relieved of his duties as deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee on Prices (24 May 1986); R.I. Vyakhirev is appointed first deputy minister of the gas industry and relieved of his duties as deputy minister of the gas industry (27 May 1986); and Ye.K. Smirnitskiy is appointed dean of the USSR Council of Ministers Academy of the National Economy (13 June 1986).

PROGRAM REPORTS ON SOVIET BOOKS ON TERRORISM

LD212136 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1400 GMT on 21 September in its "International Panorama" program presented by Aleksandr Bovin carries a 4-minute report on terrorist attacks and books on terrorism. Bovin speaks about terrorist acts committed over the past week and concludes by mentioning some books by Soviet authors on this problem, which he suggests viewers wanting to find out more about this subject might want to read. The first book he shows to the camera came out in 1984, he notes. It is by S.A. Efirov entitled "Attempt on the Life of the Future." Another work came out in 1985 by V.V. Vityuk, entitled "Under Other People's Banners: The Hypocrisy and Self-Deception of 'Leftist' Terrorism", which Bovin also shows to the camera.

Finally, he shows a book that has come out recently by A.S. Grachev entitled "Political Extremism." These books look into the unsavory world of terrorism and try to give social reasons for how such groups, both right and left wing, came about, explains Bovin.

FEDOROV VIEWS MID-SEPTEMBER HARVESTING PROGRESS

PM251053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 2

[S. Fedorov "Agricultural Review": "Fall Is Pressing Us"]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that as of Monday 15 September, 99.6 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut and 92.6 million hectares (93 percent of that cut) threshed. Some 16.4 million hectares of corn, 475,000 hectares (14 percent) of sugar beets, and 1.5 million hectares (38 percent) of sunflowers had been harvested. Some 88 percent of flax had been pulled and 1.4 million hectares (47 percent) of potatoes lifted.

Winter crops had been sown on 25.3 million hectares and 44.5 million hectares plowed for spring sowing.

The second week of September was marked in the east of the country -- beyond the Urals and in West Siberia and the virgin-land oblasts of Kazakhstan -- by particularly strenuous work in the grain fields. Ther are many late crops this year on farms beyond the Urals and in Siberia as a result of the cold late spring. The cool, rainy summer held back the ripening of grain and shifted the peak of the harvesting season into September. It is now necessary to make haste if losses are to be prevented.

And farmers are making use of every opportunity to speed up harvesting. After receiving a disturbing weather forecast the N.G. Kozlov Sovkhoz, the country's largest sovkhoz, with 100,000 hectares under grain, switched over to harvesting around the clock. And it no accident that the collective there was one of the first in Kustanay Oblast to meet its stepped up pledges, shipping 58,000 metric tons of grain -- 6 percent above target -- to the state's granaries. And, moreover, it is high-quality grain, for which the farm received a 50-percent price markup. And it intends to sell at least another 7,000 metric tons of grain before harvesting is over.

Other farms in Kustanay Oblast have also gone over to two-shift or around-the-clock harvesting.

Farmers in many grain-growing regions have been carrying out [senikatsiya] of crops in September with the help of airmen -- spraying the crops from the air with an ammonium nitrate solution, which has made it possible to speed up the crop vegetation cycle by 6-8 days, to dry off the leaves, and to go over to direct use of combines more quickly. Moreover, as laboratory analyses have shown, grain in the areas treated has a higher protein content, which is not unimportant.

It should be noted that many farms are adapting themselves to prevailing conditions, are approaching the choice of harvesting method creatively, and are not hurrying to lay the grain into windrows, since after rain it dries out more quickly if left standing.

Last week 11.5 million hectares of grain crops were harvested (threshed). That is more than in the preceding week. This work is being carried out particularly quickly by farms in the Altay Kray and Chelyabinsk, Sverdlovsk, Pavlodar, and Turgay Oblast. They have threshed 25-27 percent of the crop area. Farms in Tyumen, North Kazakhstan, Omsk, and Kurgan Oblasts, where to date 31-49 percent of the grain-crop area has been threshed, are behindhand with harvesting. And, after all, the soil in those oblasts has already seen its first frosts.

Grain is presently being rapidly shipped to procurement centers and elevators. By mid-September targets for grain sales to the state had been met by 6 union republics, 23 RSFSR oblasts, krays, and autonomous republics, 7 Ukrainian oblasts, all 6 Belorussian oblasts, and 1 oblast in Kazakhstan. Some 31 percent more durum, strong, and other valuable strains of wheat has been purchased than last year. This is all gratifying.

However, the pace of harvesting and procurement of grain crops by no means everywhere matches up to the potential created today.

In the Novoaltaysk, for example, they are receiving around 1,200 metric tons of grain a day. Four mechanized unloading points have been set up there. There are no grain trucks waiting in line there. But at the Biyskiy elevator, in the same Altay Kray, up to 30 or more trucks are always waiting near the laboratory. They can take up to half a day to be unloaded. The grain delivery timetable there exists on paper only.

Large-scale selective harvesting of late strains of potatoes is under way everywhere. In Bryansk Oblast, which is the largest supplier of potatoes in the RSFSR, almost 4,000 teams of potato-harvesting combines are involved in competition to make highly productive use of equipment, and Ye. Skobaro, link-leader at the Pochepskiy Rayon's "Baklan" Sovkhoz has increased the daily harvest of tubers to 150 metric tons. However, even in that oblast not all combines proved ready for operation, some of them are still in the repair shops.

The harvesting of late crops -- grain corn and sunflowers and, in the south, rice -- is at its height in the European part of the country. Large-scale lifting of sugar beets has begun on the farms of the Ukraine, the Central Chernozem oblasts of the RSFSR, and Belorussia.

The flow of vegetables and fruit to procurement and industrial centers is increasing daily. But it does not always take place without losses. Our editorial office is receiving quite a few letters and telegrams about delays in reception and late arrival of freight cars and refrigerated trucks for the transportation of perishable goods. It is important that everything obstructing the shipment of such goods be promptly removed. Only then will it be possible to count on the whole crop grown being delivered to the consumer in the best condition.

Farms in most union republics were actively laying down silage last week. More than 155 million metric of ready-to-use silage (officially receipted) has been obtained. Almost 39 million metric tons were added during the week. Some 12.6 quintals of feed units per standard head of livestock were laid in store by that time. That is somewhat more than last year.

I would like to conclude the survey with a TASS report: "The first freight cars carrying cotton fiber from the new harvest have been dispatched from Uzbekistan to the textile workers of Russia, the Ukraine, and Transcaucasia." Other cotton-growing republics are also engaged in picking the crop.

Yes, in September the farmers are drawing up the preliminary results of their labors and are laying the foundations of the next harvest.

PAVLOV REVIEWS EASTERN HARVEST PROGRESS

PM251902 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": Eastern Grain On the Move"]

[Excerpts] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that by Monday 22 September 103.8 million hectares of grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, had been cut and 100 million hectares threshed. A total of 6.1 million hectares of pulse crops and 1.9 million hectares of grain corn had been harvested. A total of 971,000 hectares (29 percent) of sugar beet and 1.96 million hectares (68 percent) of potatoes had been dug. A total of 2.3 million hectares (59 percent) of sunflower had been harvested.

A total of 28.9 million hectares had been sown with winter crops and 55.2 million hectares of fall plowing had been completed.

It is hard to convey in words the intensity of these last September days in the Siberian and North Kazakhstan grain regions. The last hectares are being harvested. But in any rayon these "last" hectares run into thousands and, for a region as a whole, hundreds of thousands. In West Siberia, for example, 1.7 million hectares of grain have still to be threshed and in East Siberia -- 560,000 hectares. Perhaps it does not seem so very much (in West Siberia, for example, the total harvest area of grain and pulse crops is 10.4 million and in East Siberia -- 4.4 million hectares). But is this not quite a lot -- 13-16 percent of all grain in the fields? Unfortunately, it is a lot.... [passage omitted]

Altay farms have delivered a great deal of durum and high-value grain to the state. In all, they account for more than 2.5 million metric tons of all grain sold.

More and more grain is flowing into the state granaries these days. The plan for grain sales has already been met by farms in 6 union republics, 26 krays, oblasts, and autonomous republics in Russia, 6 oblasts in the Ukraine, and one in Kazakhstan. Throughout the country as a whole the plan for durum wheat procurements has been overfulfilled and far more durum and high-value grain has come in than planned. And this is due in no small way to the grain growers in the east.

MILITARY LEADERS SIGN POKROVSKIY OBITUARY

PM251530 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Sep 86 Second Edition p 3

[Obituary of Colonel General of Aviation R.P. Pokrovskiy]

[Excerpts] Colonel General of Aviation Roman Petrovich Pokrovskiy, USSR Defense Ministry deputy chief of armaments, has died suddenly.

He departed this life a loyal son of the Communist Party, of which he had been a member since 1946, who gave all his strength and knowledge to the cause of strengthening our motherland's defense might.

R.P. Pokrovskiy was born 23 February 1917 in the city of Tarusa, Kaluga Oblast, to an employee's family. He devoted his entire life to serving the socialist motherland, traveling a long and glorious path in the USSR Armed Forces from academy student to colonel general of aviation. [passage omitted]

S.L. Sokolov, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.G. Kulikov, P.G. Lushev, A.D. Lizichev, O.S. Belyakov, N.I. Savinkin, Yu.P. Maksimov, Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, A.I. Koldunov, A.N. Yefimov, V.N. Chernavin, I.M. Tretyak, S.K. Kurkotkin, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, V.L. Govorov, I.N. Shkadov, Yu.D. Maslyukov, V.I. Smyslov, O.D. Baklanov, V.G. Kolesnikov, G.D. Kolmogorov, E.K. Pervyshin, P.S. Pleshakov, A.S. Systsov, P.V. Finogenov, V.A. Shamshin, N.S. Stroyev, V.L. Koblev, A.N. Agafonov, N.I. Smirnov, A.I. Belov, A.A. Maksimov, S.F. Kolosov, V.N. Babyev, V.N. Dutov, Ye.S. Yurasov, A.A. Ryazhskikh, P.I. Bazhenov, L.M. Leonov, N.G. Shishkov, F.I. Novoselov, N.K. Bobkov, K.N. Irofimov, Ye.A. Shalovskiy, V.P. Balashov, V.A. Kuznetsov.

SOKOLOV ORDER OF DAY FOR GUARDS JUBILEE

PM241339 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Sep 86 Second Edition p 1

["USSR Defense Minister's Order of the Day No. 200" dated 18 September]

[Text] Comrade soldiers, sailors, sergeants, and petty officers!

Comrade warrant officers and ensigns!

Comrade officers, admirals, and generals!

Comrade veterans of the Soviet Guards!

Exactly 45 years ago the Soviet Guards were born in fierce and dogged battles near Yelnya at the initial period of the Great Patriotic War. They fostered the best traditions of Russian guardsmen from the times of A.V. Suvorov and M.I. Kutuzov, inherited the legendary glory of the Red Guards of the October Revolution and the civil war, and became a symbol of fearlessness, heroism, military valor, courage, and the unbreakable spirit of Soviet servicemen -- the defenders of the socialist motherland. The guards fought to the last ditch for each inch of native land, were the first to break through the enemy defenses, attacked swiftly, and mercilessly routed the enemy. They were the first to enter Berlin -- the lair of the fascist beast -- in the victorious May of 1945. Their feats are an inexhaustible source for fostering new generations of patriotic Soviet servicemen and an example of selfless service to the motherland.

The personnel of guard units, ships, and formations are still augmenting their combat guards traditions through their military labor and worthily carrying the baton passed on by their grandfathers and fathers.

Through the fault of aggressive imperialist forces the arms race is quickening its pace and a danger has emerged that it will be transferred to space. An expedited militarization of the United States and the entire NATO bloc is under way.

Under these conditions the present generation of guardsmen, like all Soviet servicemen, infinitely devoted to the Communist Party and the Soviet people, are improving their combat skills every day and vigilantly guarding socialist gains in readiness to carry out their patriotic and international duty.

I greet and congratulate you on the 54th anniversary of the Soviet guards!

Army and Navy servicemen! Strive to achieve new successes in combat and political training, to improve your military skills, and to strengthen military discipline!
Guards servicemen! Keep sacred and augment the combat guards traditions! Persistently master the art of victory! Serve as models of the fulfillment of military duty!
Veterans of the Soviet guards! Actively participate in the military, patriotic, and international education of Soviet young people!

Glory to the Soviet guards!

Long live the Soviet people and their valiant Armed Forces!

Glory to the CPSU -- the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister

LUSHEV, LIZICHEV, IVANOVSKIY MARK TANK DAY

PM251545 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Sep 86 Second Edition p 1

[Own correspondent report: "In Honor of Tank Troops Day"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of Moscow's public and servicemen at the capital's garrison devoted to Tank Troops' Day was held 12 September at the M.V. Frunze Soviet Army Central House.

The meeting presidium comprised Army General P.G. Lushev, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army General Yu.P. Maksimov, USSR deputy defense minister; marshals, general, admirals, tank troop veterans, tank builders, and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations and labor collectives. The meeting was opened by O.A. Korolev, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. Warm words of greeting to the tank servicemen were delivered by Hero of Socialist Labor N.A. Sokolov, presser at the S.P. Solovyev Hard Alloy Combine; N.I. Paltsev, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; and G.S. Brevnov, deputy minister of the defense industry.

The meeting was addressed by Army General Ye. F. Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister.